

Agenda – 11/6

- Wednesday is Fitness Day. Wear your exercise gear to flex your healthy lifestyle and come to Activities Hall to play Just Dance or compete in our push-up contest.
- Thursday is Lean on Me Day to celebrate the magic of friendship. This day is dedicated to appreciating and having fun with your friends. Dress up by twinning with a friend and come play the Newlywed Game and take a picture at our photobooth.
- Friday is Chillax Day; take a break and de-stress with meditation and yoga in the library or with coloring pages outside of Activities. Dress in PJs or comfy clothes. We will also have assembly speakers talking about positive living during all eight periods in FA Theater
- Turn in your serfdom questions and the double bubble map/Venn diagram
- SAQ warm up! For a grade! Take out a half sheet of paper!
- Western Europe: feudalism and manorialism!
- HW: keep reading! FEUDAL FATE tomorrow!

SAQ WARM UP

Choose **one** of the following:

*Remember – CER! Claim, evidence, reasoning.
Directly answer the question.
Be SPECIFIC with your evidence.
Tell me WHY that similarity/difference exists.*

1. Identify and explain one (PIECES) similarity between feudal Europe and the Byzantine Empire.
2. Identify and explain one (PIECES) difference between feudal Europe and Byzantine Empire.

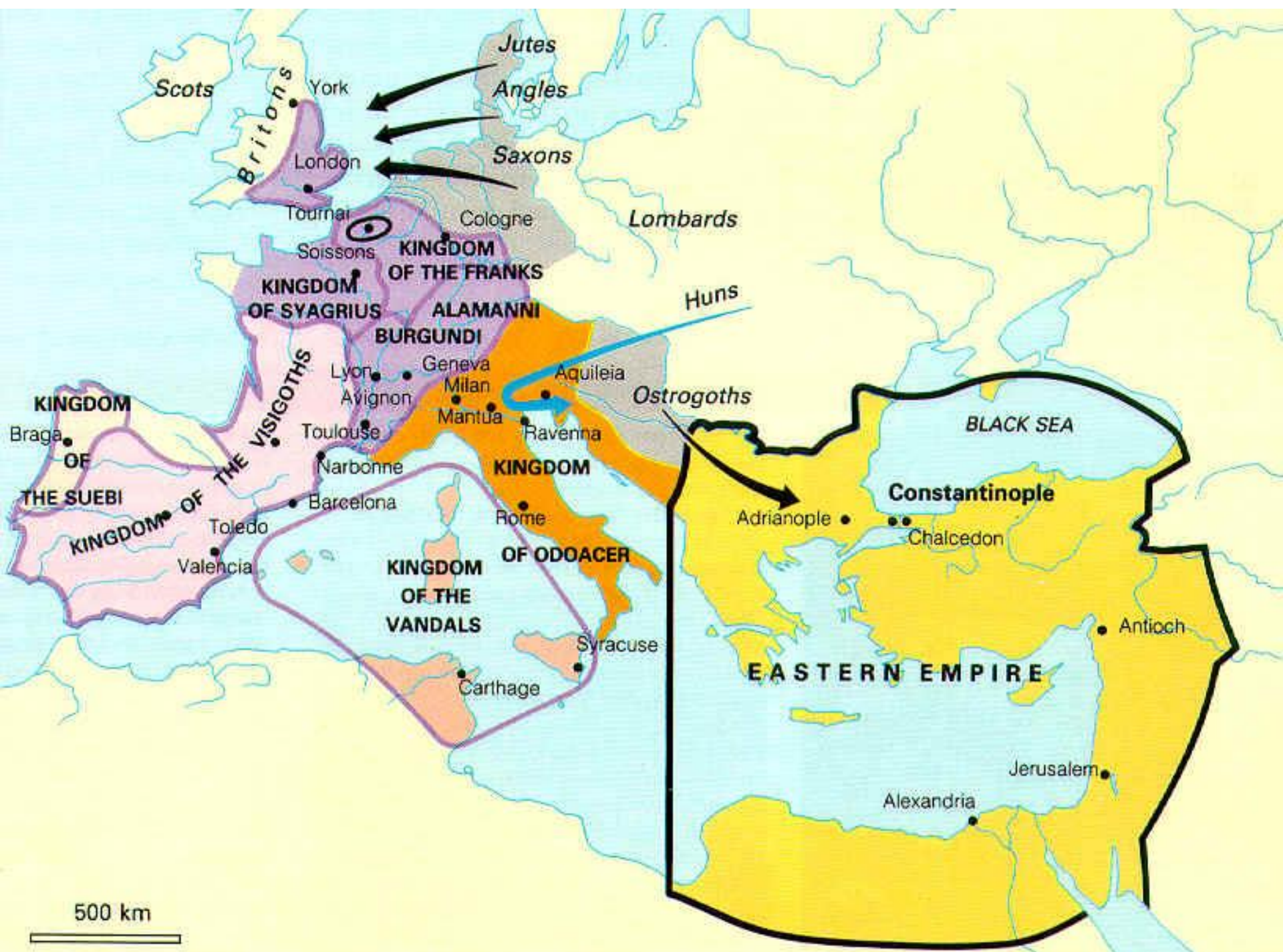
MIDDLE AGES IN EUROPE

“The Dark Ages”

“Medieval Times”

“Postclassical Europe”

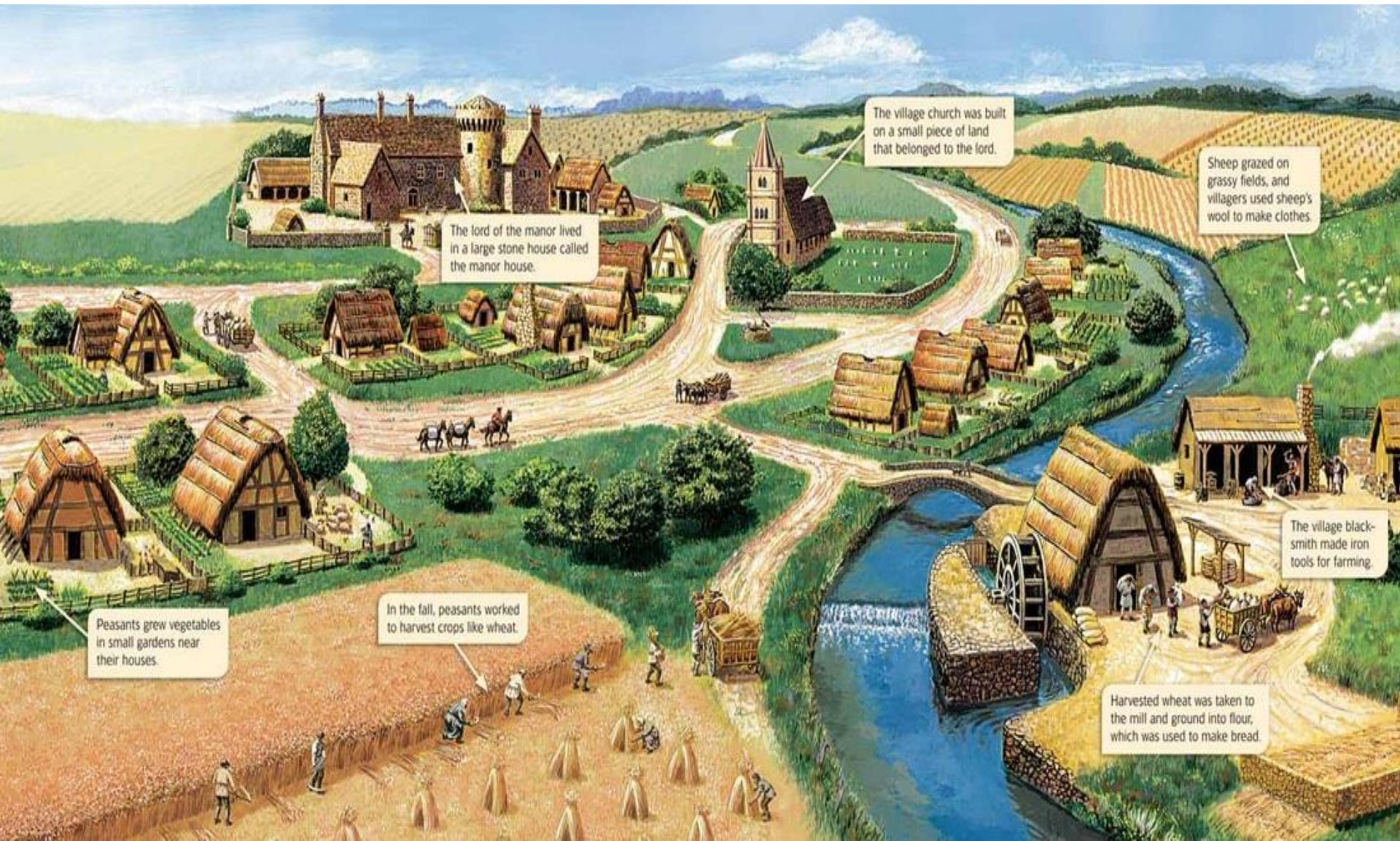
500-1450 CE



“Barbarians” Ruled Western Europe

- By 500 CE Western Roman Empire fell to barbarian tribes:
 - Visigoths controlled Spain
 - Ostrogoths controlled Italy
 - Franks controlled Gaul (France)
 - Vandals controlled North Africa
 - Angles, Saxons, Jutes battled for Britannia
 - Celts ruled Ireland & Scotland

Western Europe by ~600



The village church was built on a small piece of land that belonged to the lord.

The lord of the manor lived in a large stone house called the manor house.

Sheep grazed on grassy fields, and villagers used sheep's wool to make clothes.

Peasants grew vegetables in small gardens near their houses.

In the fall, peasants worked to harvest crops like wheat.

The village blacksmith made iron tools for farming.

Harvested wheat was taken to the mill and ground into flour, which was used to make bread.

The Middle Ages

- After the fall of Rome, Western Europe entered the Middle Ages from 500-1300 A.D.
- R Middle Ages:
 - Latin blended with barbarian languages to make Italian, French, Spanish, etc. **“medieval” era**
 - NO ROMAN army = no protection
 - No common language = cannot communicate; not united
 - No longer citizens of a common empire = people now loyal to family members or kings

Decline of Civilization

- Constant warfare among the barbarian tribes & the Romans made it too dangerous to trade:
 - With no trade, towns & cities became useless
 - People moved to farming villages to make food & find protection
 - **Priests** became the only people who could read & write

Quick prediction!

Priests became the only people who could read & write

What problems could this lead to?

No Roman Government?

- Without the Roman Government, how are things different in Western Europe:
 - Trade? **No more trade**
 - Food? **Self-sufficient farmers**
 - Safety? **Dangerous fighting**
 - Leadership? **Kings competing for power**
 - Language? **Different languages**
 - Religion? **Christianity becomes the “glue” eventually; some return to polytheism**

“YOU’RE NOT A DUMDUM” BONUS QUESTIONS!

- Who began uniting Germanic Kingdoms on behalf of the Franks?

CLOVIS



Hint: it's me!

“YOU’RE NOT A DUMDUM” BONUS QUESTIONS!

- What’s a monastery?
And why were monasteries were significant during the Middle Ages in Europe?

Education,
preservation of
knowledge, learning



“YOU’RE NOT A DUMDUM” BONUS QUESTIONS!

- What is the significance of Charles Martel (aka Charles the Hammer, aka Pepin the Short’s dad, aka the founder of the Carolingian Dynasty)?

Hint: it has something to do with this!



WINNING THE
BATTLE OF TOURS

“YOU’RE NOT A DUMDUM” BONUS QUESTIONS!

- Although Charlemagne united most of Western Europe for a short time, his Holy Roman Empire falls apart (kind of – and is kind of that way for 1000 years) when he dies. Why?

Hint: it has something to do with this!

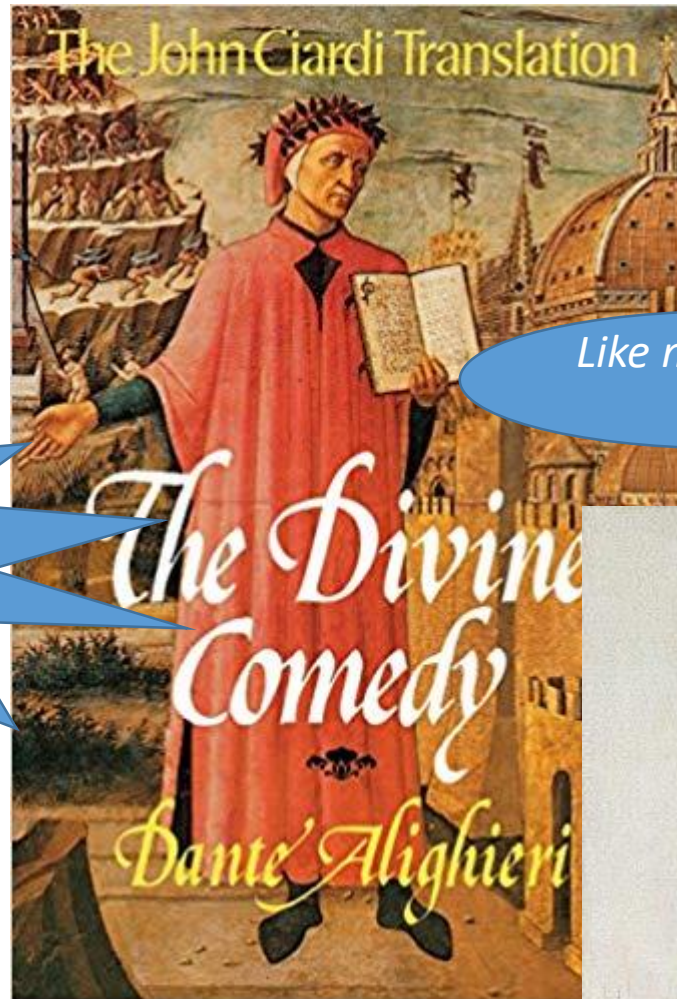


Sons that don't want to rule!

“YOU’RE NOT A DUMDUM” BONUS QUESTIONS!

- Charlemagne did care about education though! He encouraged people to learn science and math, alongside religious studies. He started things like the Magister other than Latin. What’s the word for this?

VERNACULAR!



Like me! I wrote this!



“YOU’RE NOT A DUMDUM” BONUS QUESTIONS!

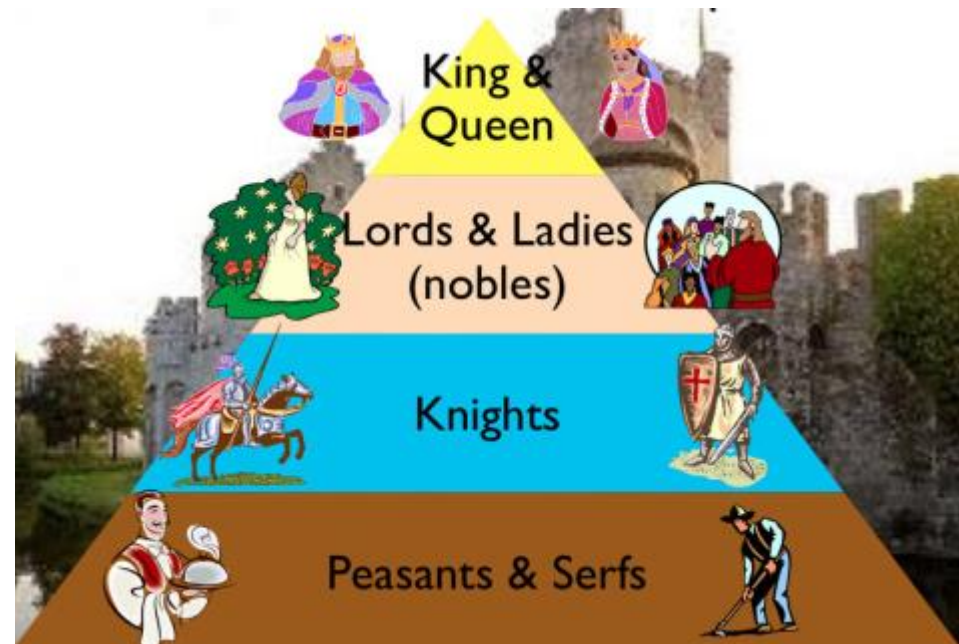
- After Charlemagne dies, Europe enters into a period of decentralization from around 800-1200. Europe starts to experience many invasions. What are some of those invading groups?

Vikings! Magyars!
Muslims!

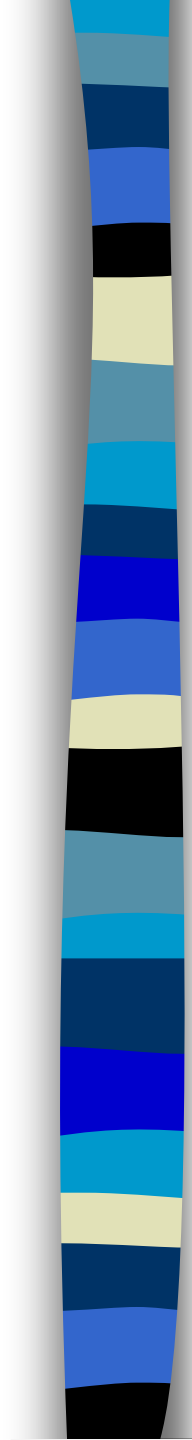


“YOU’RE NOT A DUMDUM” BONUS QUESTIONS!

- As a result of those invasions, Europe develops a new political structure. What’s it called?

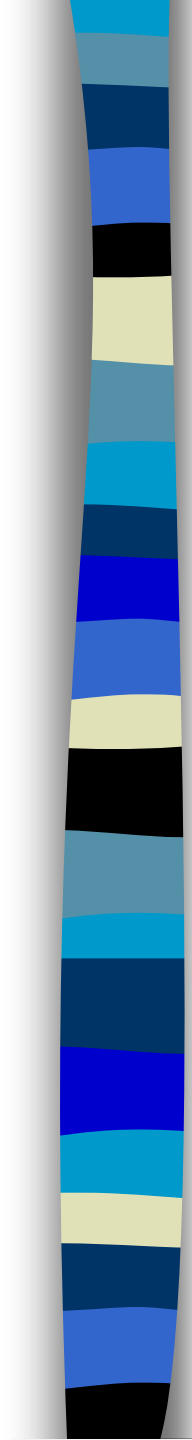


FEUDALISM!



Feudalism: in the absence of a strong central government or empire, feudal states arise.

What are benefits of feudal states?



Feudalism: in the absence of a strong central government or empire, feudal states arise.

What are detriments of feudal states?

Feudal Structure

Knights were specially trained soldiers who protect the lords & peasants

Some peasants were serfs & could not leave the lord's estate

Kings had land but very little power

Lords (also called Nobles) were the upper-class landowners; they had inherited titles ("Duke," "Earl," "Sir")



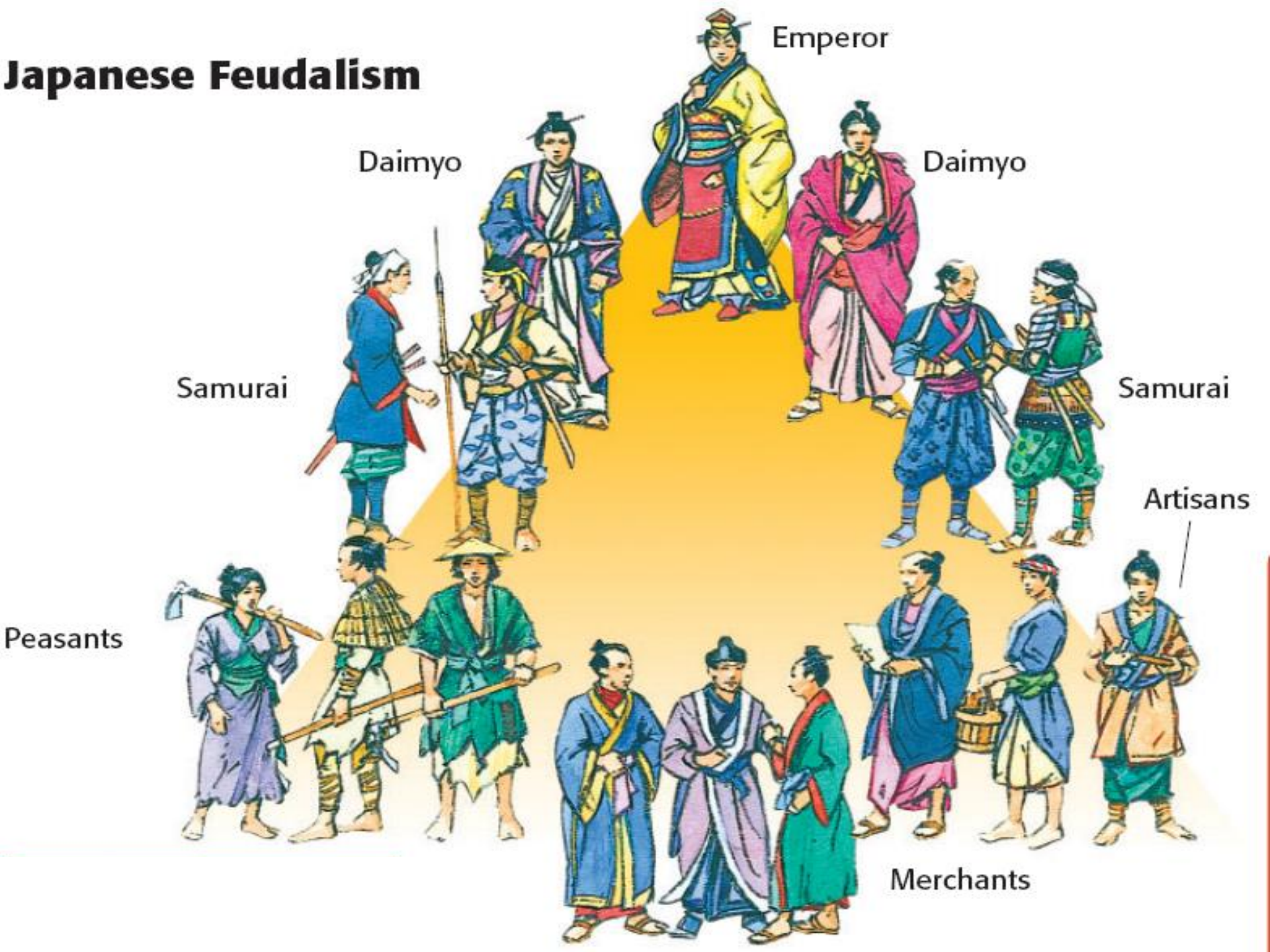
Knights

Knights

Peasants

Peasants

Japanese Feudalism



I am the King!! I
have so much
land!!



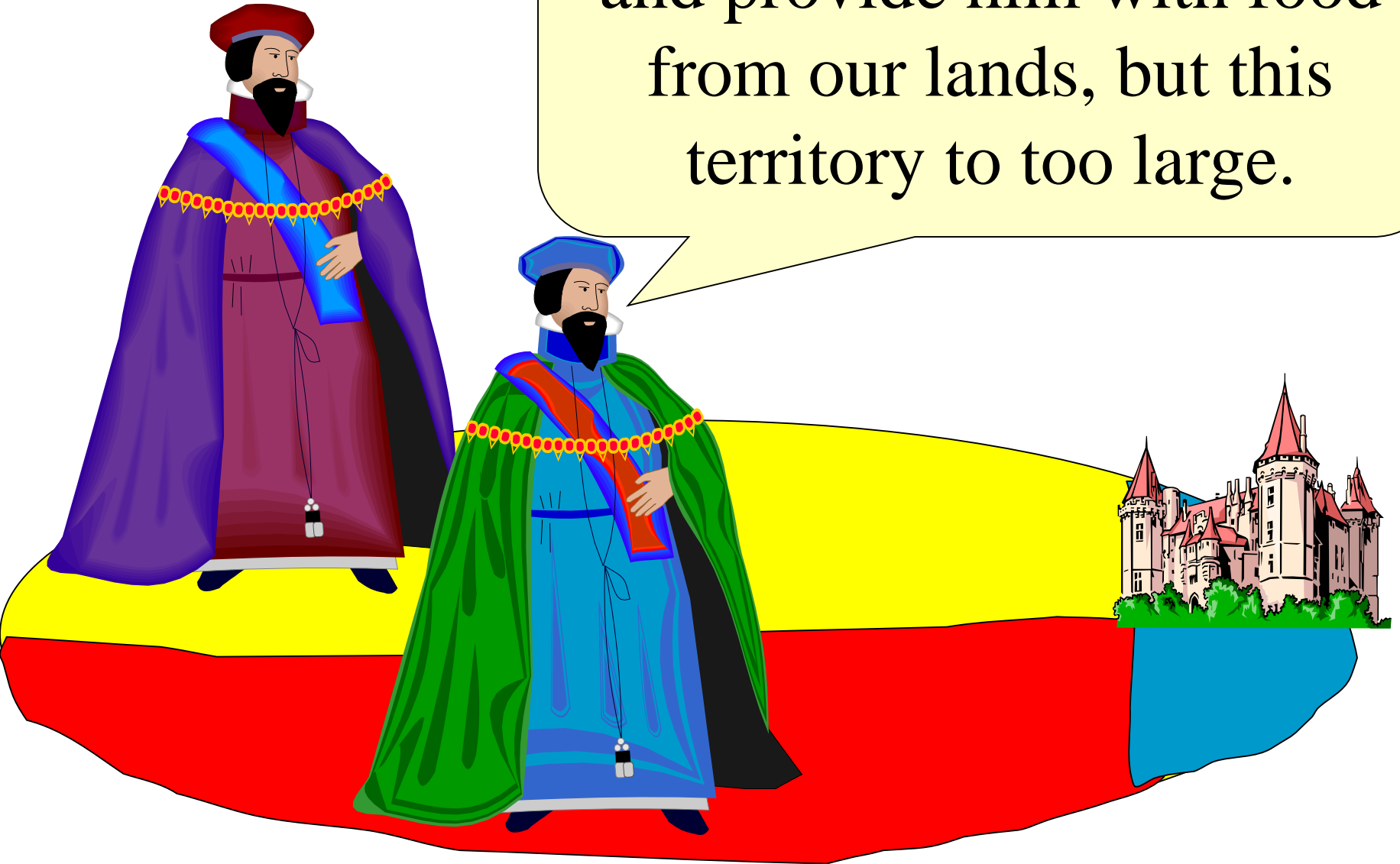
I think I'll build myself a castle, but I have no power so maybe I should give **fiefs** to some lords



Thank you king for
this **fief**. As your
loyal lords we will
oversee this land

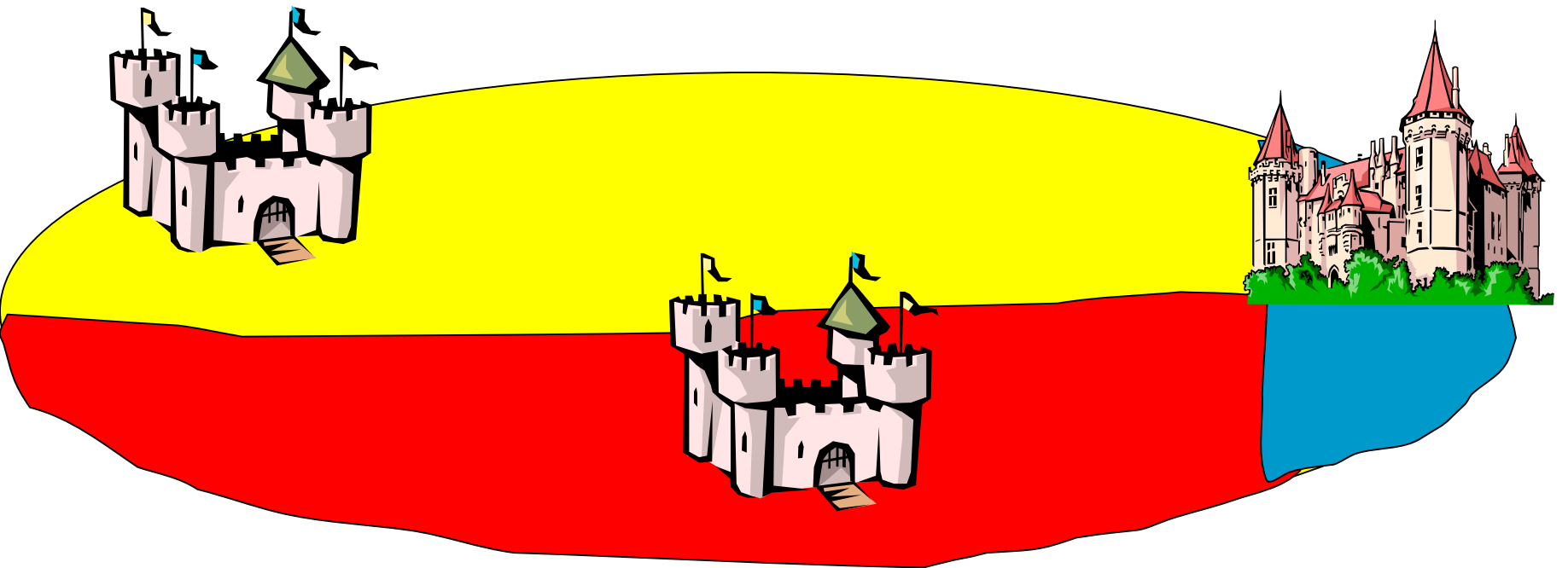


We will fight for the king
and provide him with food
from our lands, but this
territory is too large.

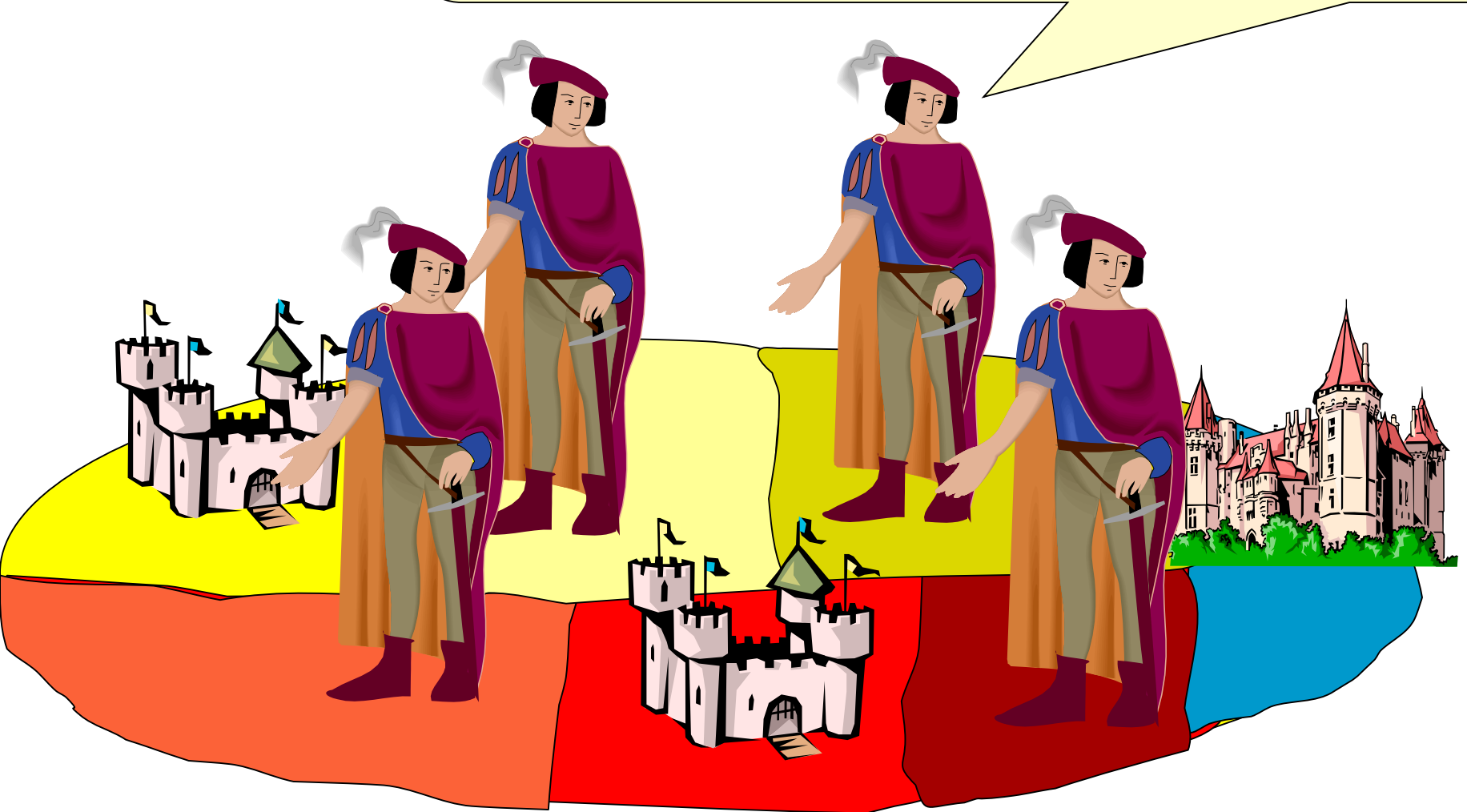


Let's pick the best land to
build our homes on, then
let's give fiefs to some
vassals!!

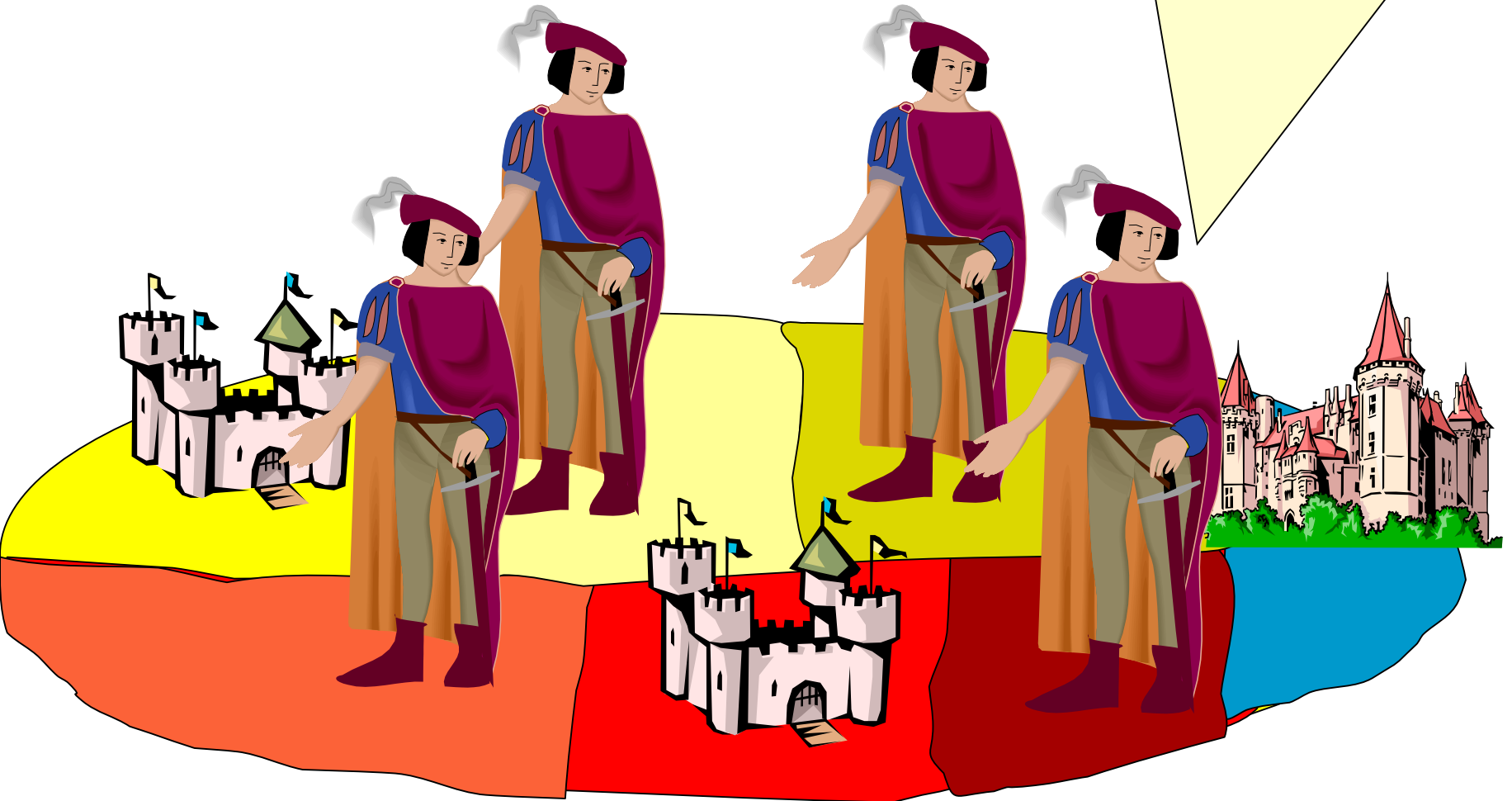




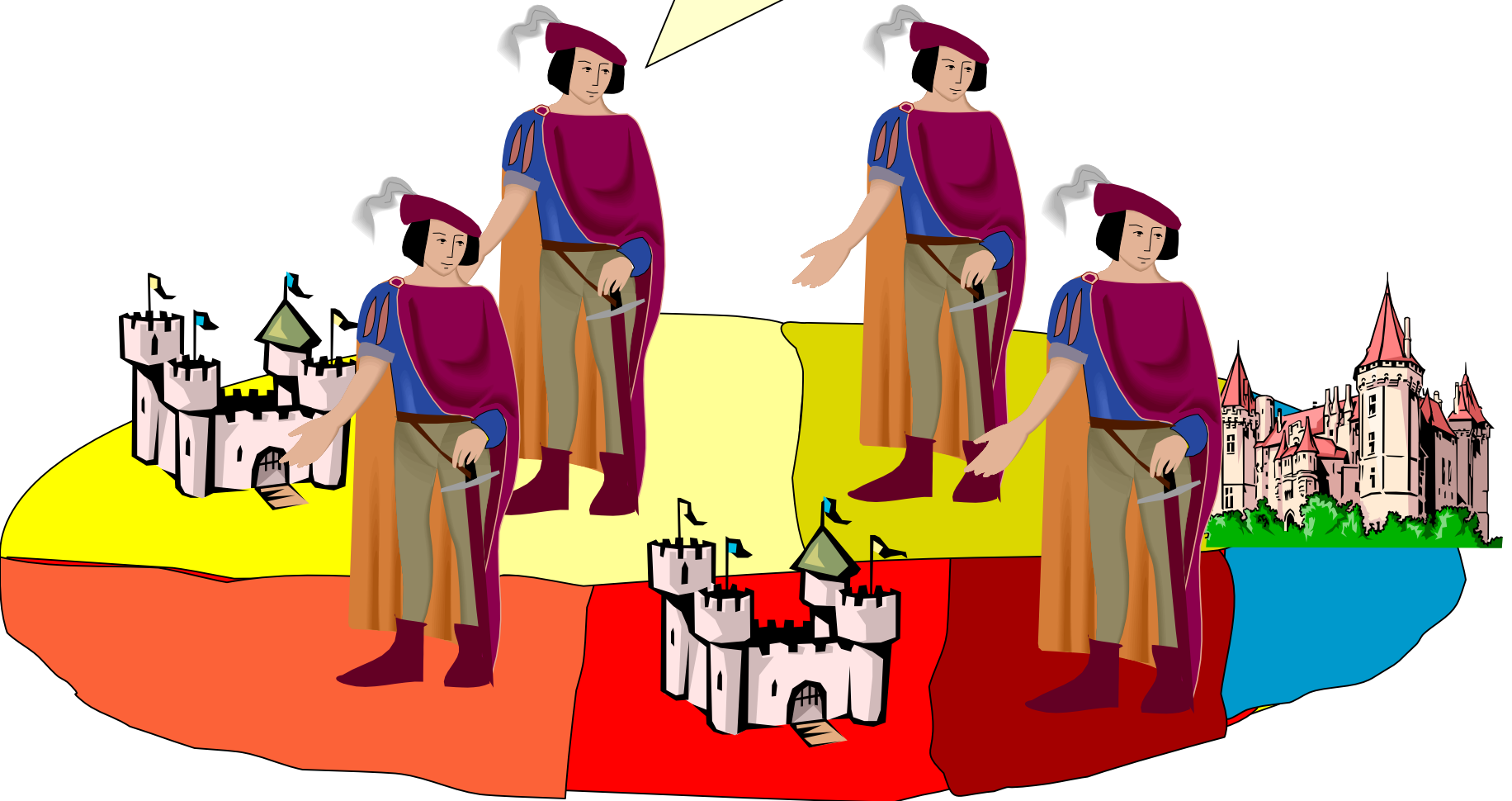
Thank you lords for this fief. We
promise loyalty, military service,
& a portion of our food



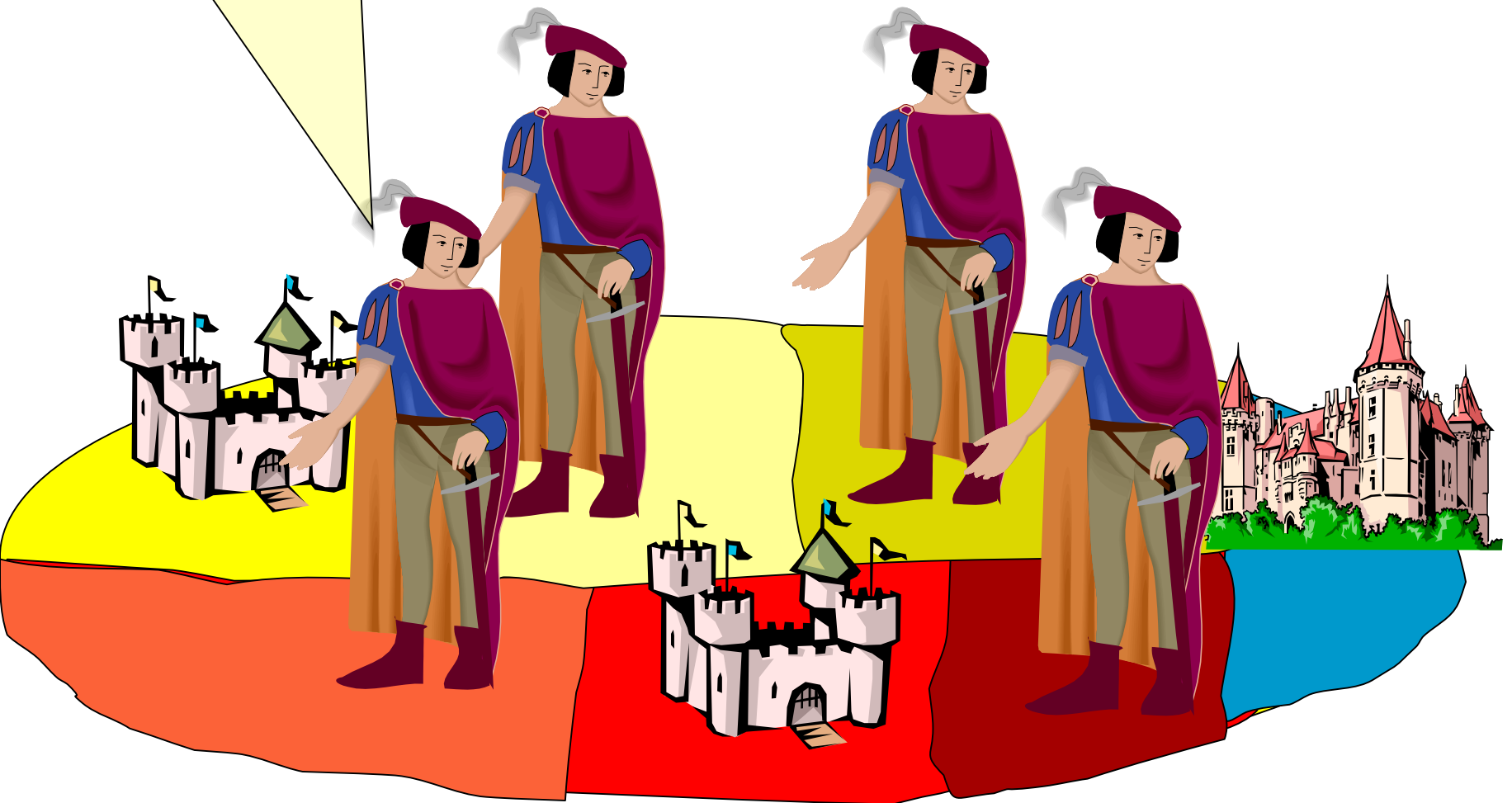
Let's pick the best land to
build our homes on!!



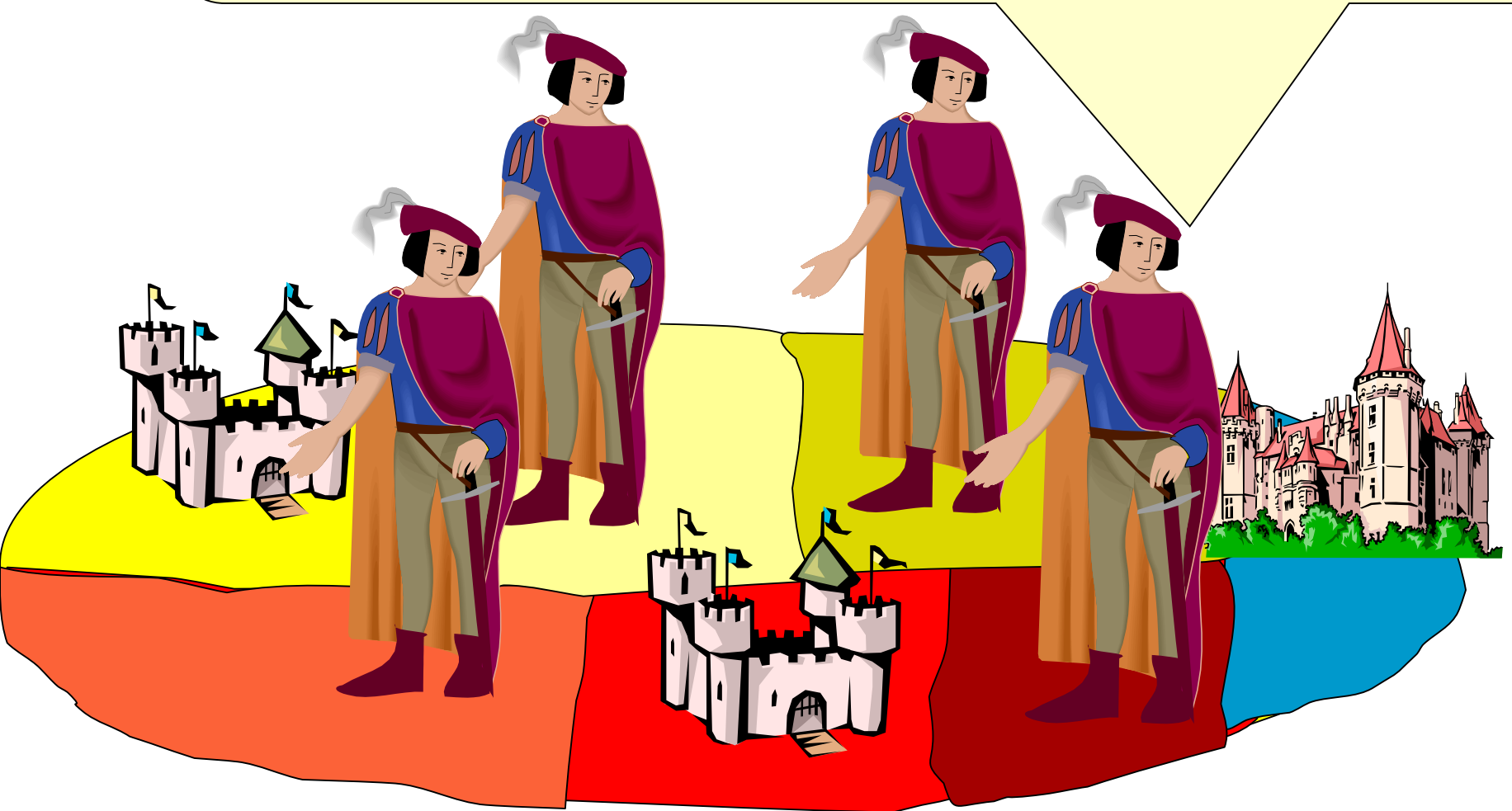
Aren't we going to need protection, too?



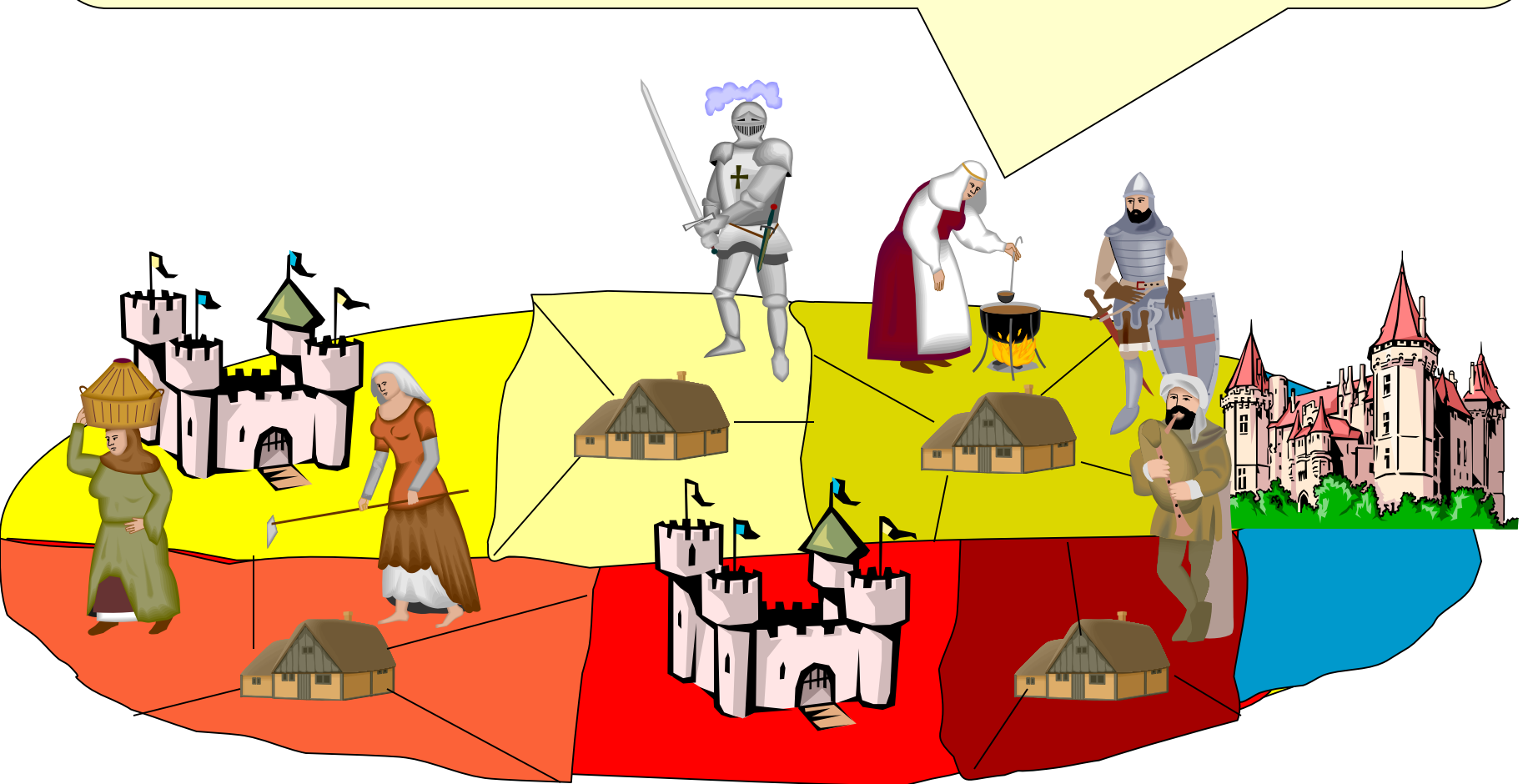
Oh yeah, let's give
fiefs to some
knights also!



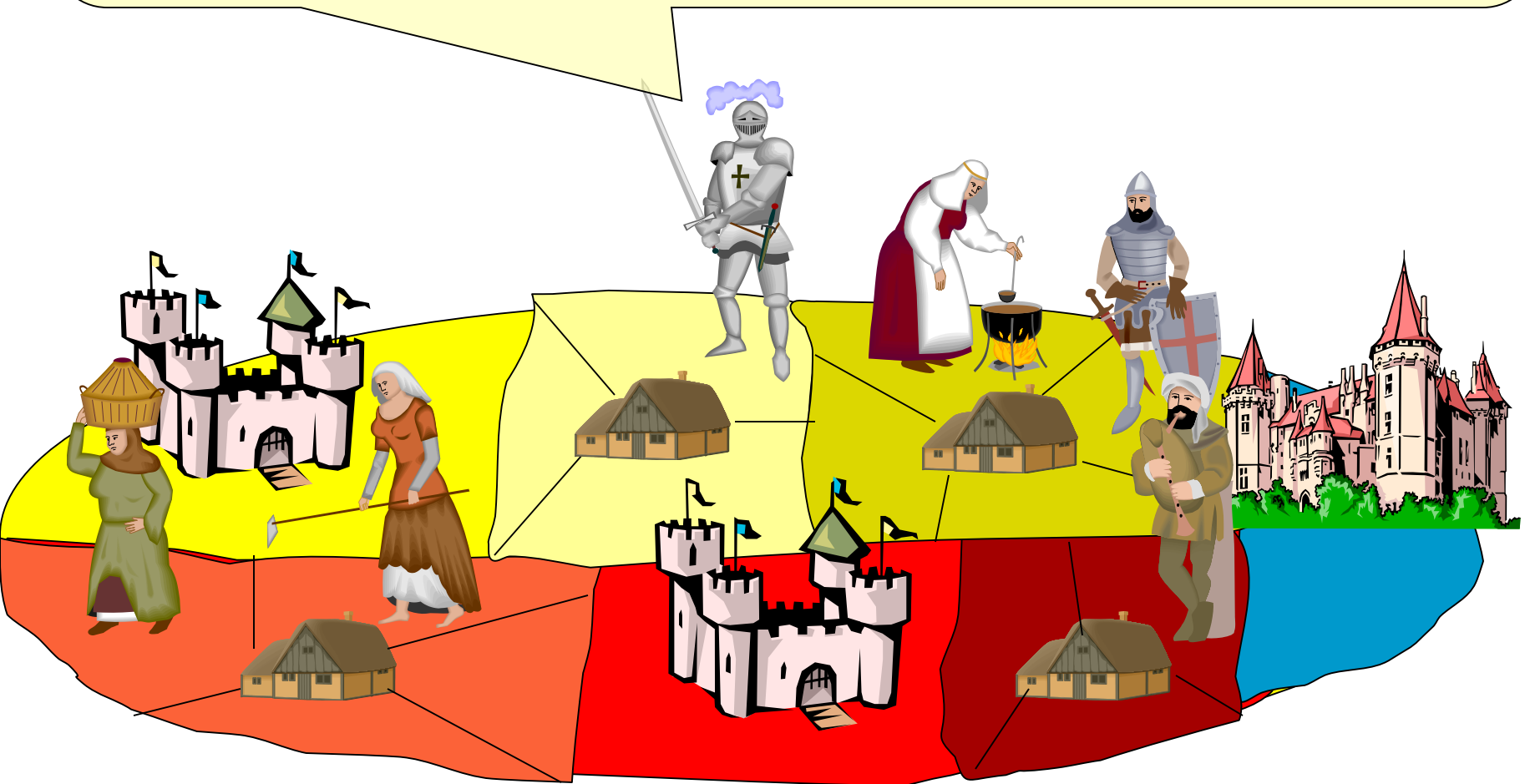
Let's allow serfs to do all the work & provide us with food! We will gain their work & loyalty



Thank you vassals for allowing us to live on this land. We provide you loyalty, military service, & a portion of our food



According to the Code of Chivalry, I will forever protect my lord & vassal, my God, and my sweetie-pie at home!





1/6

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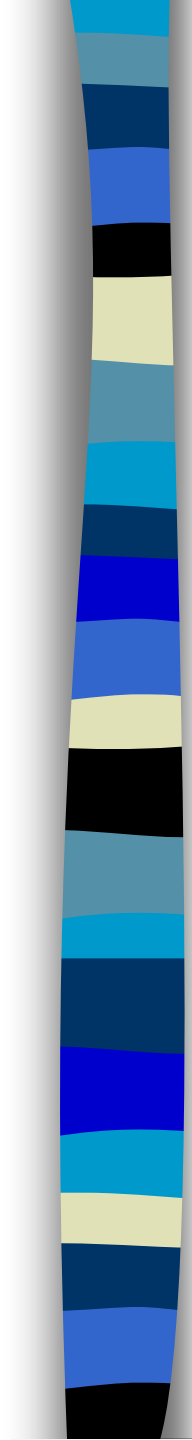
- Turn
- map
- SAC
- Wes

- HW: keep reading! FEUDAL FATE tomorrow!



Agenda – 11/6

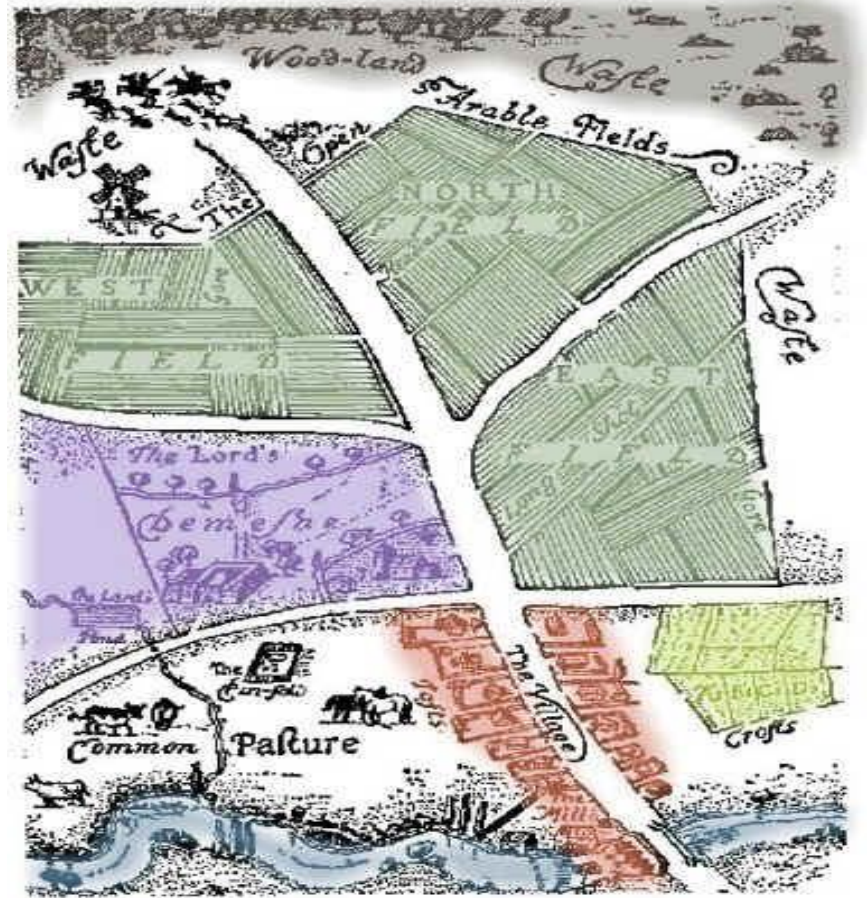
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- Friday is Chillax Day; take a break and de-stress with meditation and yoga in the library or with coloring pages outside of Activities. Dress in PJs or comfy clothes. We will also have assembly speakers talking about positive living during all eight periods in FA Theater
- Manorialism and the manor system
- FEUDAL FAAAAAATE
- HW: reading + debrief questions



If you don't own
land or have money,
how do you survive?

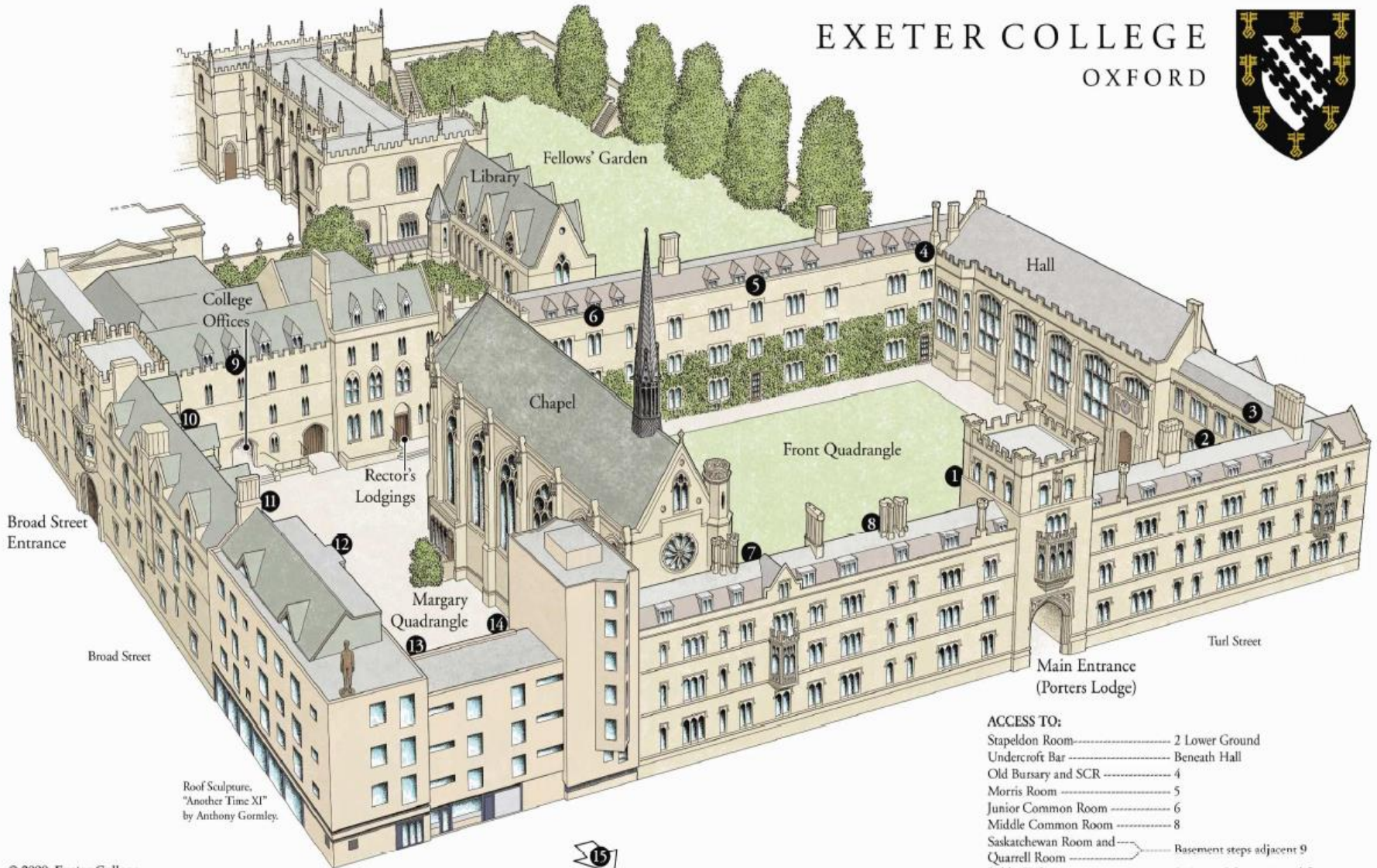
MANORIALISM: ECONOMIC SYSTEM

- Principal form of agricultural organization
 - **Manors** are self-sufficient communities
 - Made or traded for everything they needed





EXETER COLLEGE OXFORD



Roof Sculpture,
"Another Time XI"
by Anthony Gormley.



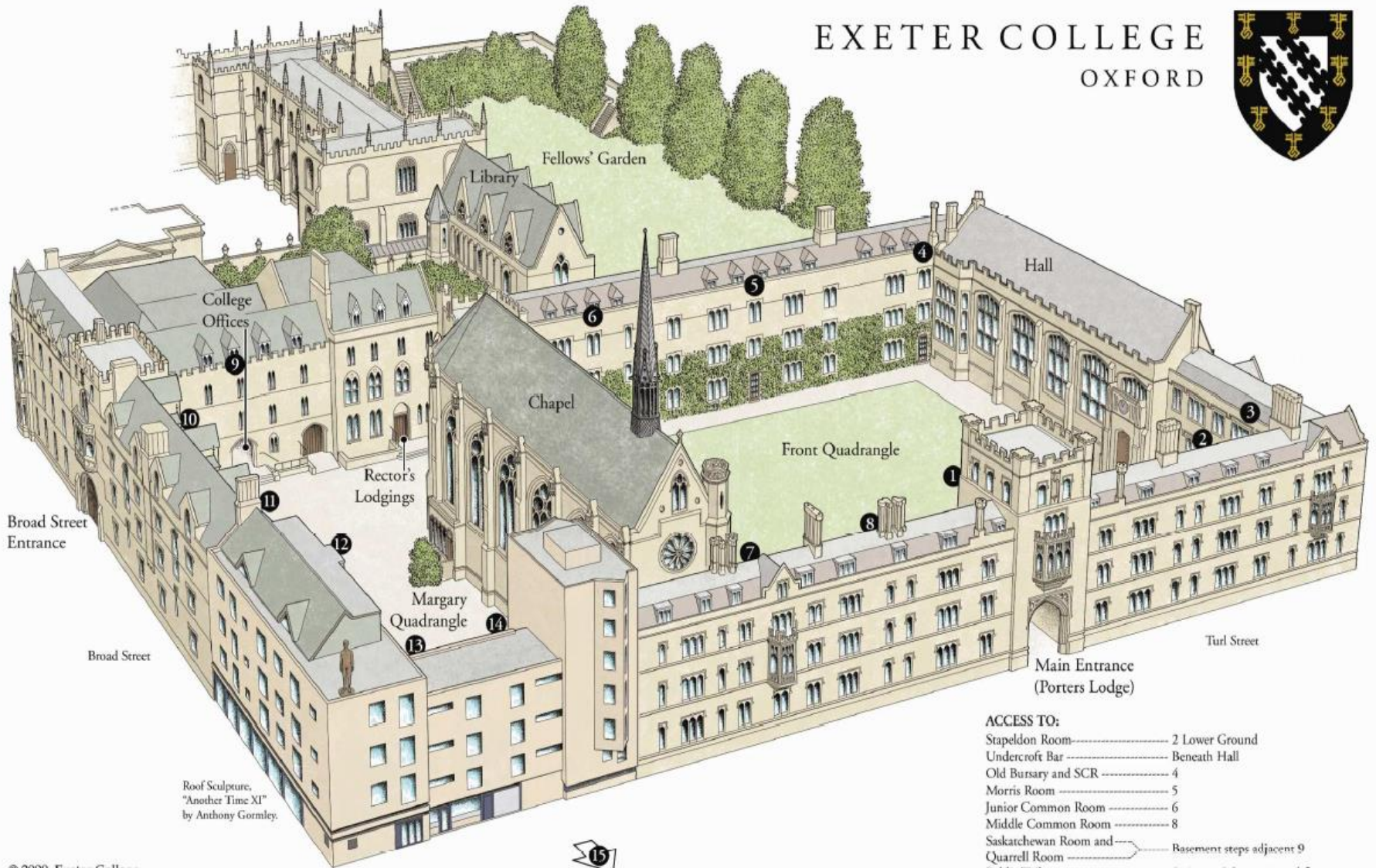
ACCESS TO:

Stapeldon Room	-----	2 Lower Ground
Undercroft Bar	-----	Beneath Hall
Old Bursary and SCR	-----	4
Morris Room	-----	5
Junior Common Room	-----	6
Middle Common Room	-----	8
Saskatchewan Room and Quarrell Room	-----	Basement steps adjacent 9
Public Toilets	-----	Staircase 6, lower ground floor
Accessible Toilet	-----	Staircase 11
Staircase 15	-----	18a Turl Street (above sports shop)





EXETER COLLEGE OXFORD



ACCESS TO:

- Stapeldon Room 2 Lower Ground
- Undercroft Bar Beneath Hall
- Old Bursary and SCR 4
- Morris Room 5
- Junior Common Room 6
- Middle Common Room 8
- Saskatchewan Room and
Quarrell Room Basement steps adjacent 9
- Public Toilets Staircase 6, lower ground floor
- Accessible Toilet Staircase 11
- Staircase 15 18a Turl Street (above sports shop)

It's time for...



FEUDAL
FATE

What do we start with?

LORD

- 15 pieces of land
- 15 pieces of food



KNIGHT

- 10 pieces of land
- 15 pieces of food



SERF

- 5 pieces of land
- 15 pieces of food





How it works

- Serfs: you must make 10 crops every two minutes. Your crops must be perfect – knights will be monitoring.
- Lords: make sure everyone is doing what they should be doing, but really, you get to hang out and not work hard.



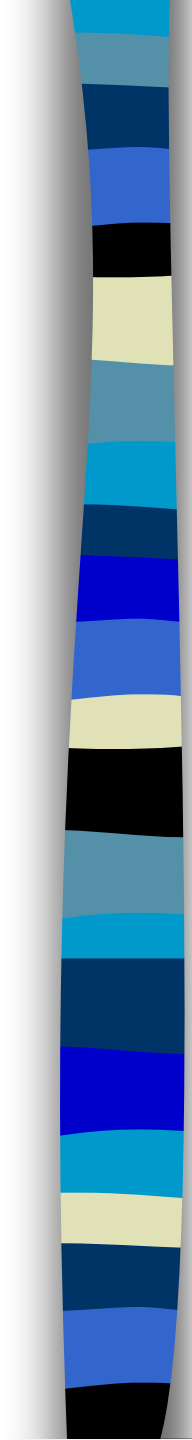
Last event...

- The King, who was not well respected in the land, was murdered by some of his own men. Therefore, one of his nobles took over as king and inherited the estate.



Debrief:

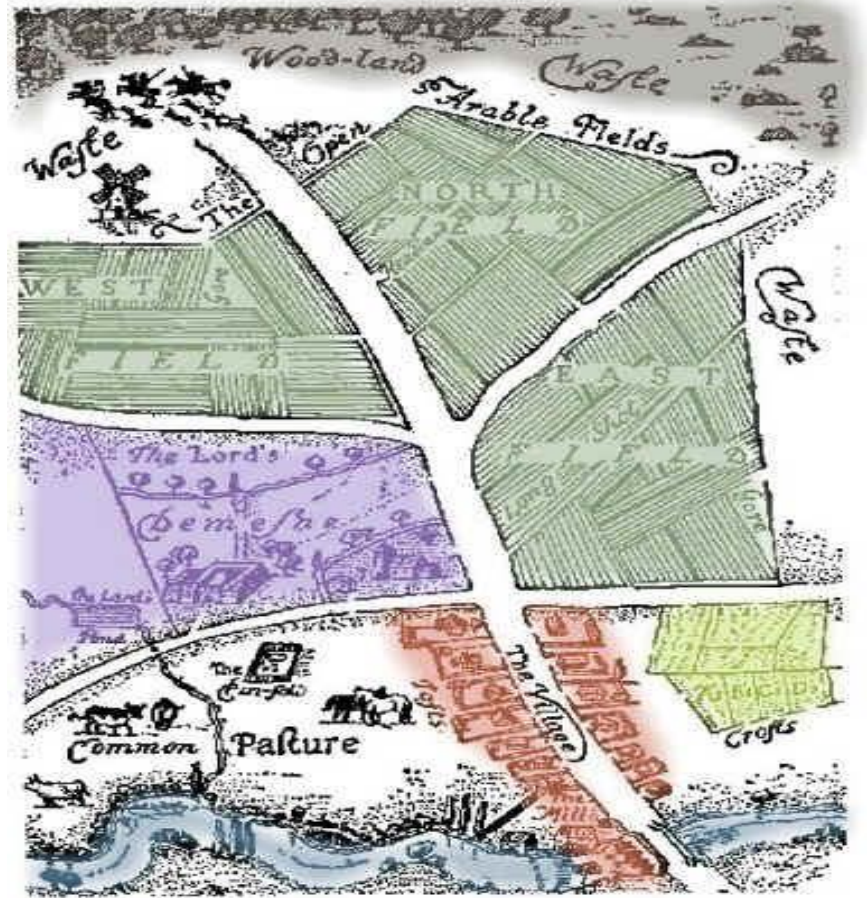
- Who benefits the most from this social structure?



If you don't own
land or have money,
how do you survive?

MANORIALISM: ECONOMIC SYSTEM

- Principal form of agricultural organization
 - **Manors** are self-sufficient communities
 - Made or traded for everything they needed







Watch this!

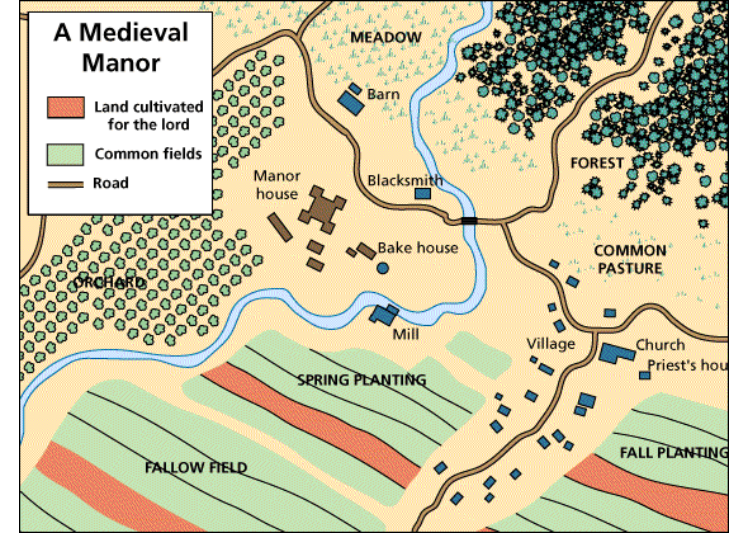
- [This clip](#) is a quick description of feudalism



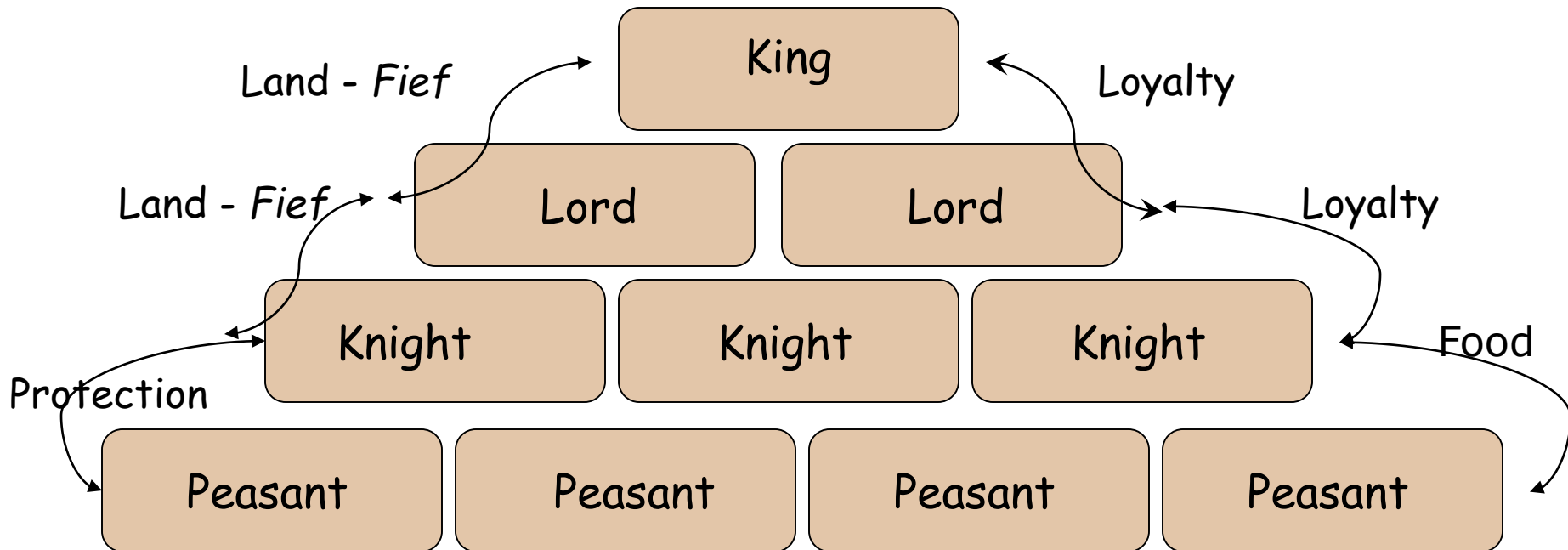
Agenda – 11/30

- Today: the importance of the Church and the rise of torture
- HW: read! All work is due by 12/13!

WARM UP DISCUSSION



- Feudalism is a political and social system based on loyalty, the holding of land, and military service.
- What **political** and **economic** effects will feudalism have on Western Europe?



Agenda – 11/11

Today:

- Meme extra credit! 😊 Due **TUESDAY, Nov 19**
- **Happy Veteran's Day!**
- **Hand back and discuss essays**
- **Magna Carta, power of the Catholic Church, torture**



HW: reading!
Quiz + notes due on FRIDAY
TESTS: next Wednesday + Thursday

Essays:

QUESTIONS
COMMENTS
CONCERNS

IMPORTANT POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT: THE MAGNA CARTA

Kings had too much power.
And not all kings were good.
So the English nobility did
something about it.

WHAT DID IT DO?



WHAT DID IT DO?



Magna Carta

- Answer the questions on the last sheet of paper from the King John decision game with your partner

How does Western Europe as a whole function without a set law code?

- How does Western Europe as a whole function without a set law code?
- *The Church fills the political void in Europe*

INCREASING POWER OF THE CHURCH

- Middle Ages:
“The Age of Faith”
 - Every aspect of life was dominated by the Church
 - Rulers crowned “by the grace of God”
 - Politics “divinely sanctioned”



The Olivetan Master (Girolamo da Milano) (fl. 1429-d.1449) & the Master of the Lodi Choir Books (fl. 1419-1440). Detail of “Monks Singing the Office” (f.9v), from a Gradual (Use of the Olivetan Benedictines), ca. 1439-1447. Italy, Lombardy, Santa Maria di Baggio. Manuscript illuminated on vellum.

MONASTICISM

- Rise of monks
- Monasteries
 - Centers of learning – monks could read and write
 - Wrote and rewrote the Bible in *Scriptoria*
 - Schools
 - Libraries
 - Inns and shelters
 - Orphanages



Over time, the Church gains more power... and so does the Pope

- **Canon law:** rules for behavior that filled the void of political authority in the early middle ages
 - Political authority struggles to develop outside of the Church
 - Pope can **excommunicate** people (separate them from the church and its sacraments)
 - Pope can pass **interdicts** (excommunicates everyone in a kingdom)

POWER OF THE POPE

- Kingdoms slowly converted to Christianity
 - It's the glue! Plus, it legitimizes a king's rule if he's allied with the church
- Over time → **Pope** has ultimate power
 - Church owns 1/3 of the land in Europe
 - Church lands were not taxed
 - Pope could deprive kings of their throne
 - Pope becomes involved in secular (non-religious) affairs
 - Aiding poor, road repair, helping Christian kings expand power
- No real law code outside of what the Church decrees...

Why is having a law code so important to a civilization?

Hammurabi's Code, Law of the Twelve Tables, Justinian's Code, etc.

Let's talk about localized
legal systems!

a.k.a. Torture!

MEDIEVAL TORTURE!

- Torture implemented for three reasons:
 - 1) To force confessions or secret information
 - 2) To discourage dissent
 - 3) To persuade non-believers to accept Christianity
- Medieval torture was a way to rid the Church of heretical individuals (*heresy = belief or opinion contrary to orthodox Christian doctrine*)
 - Why was this allowed?
 - What does this say about Medieval law?

PUBLIC HUMILIATION

- Hunger, thirst, bad weather and jeers (along with stones and rotten fruit) of passersby made this treatment nastier than it looks. Afterwards, the victim often left town if at all possible.





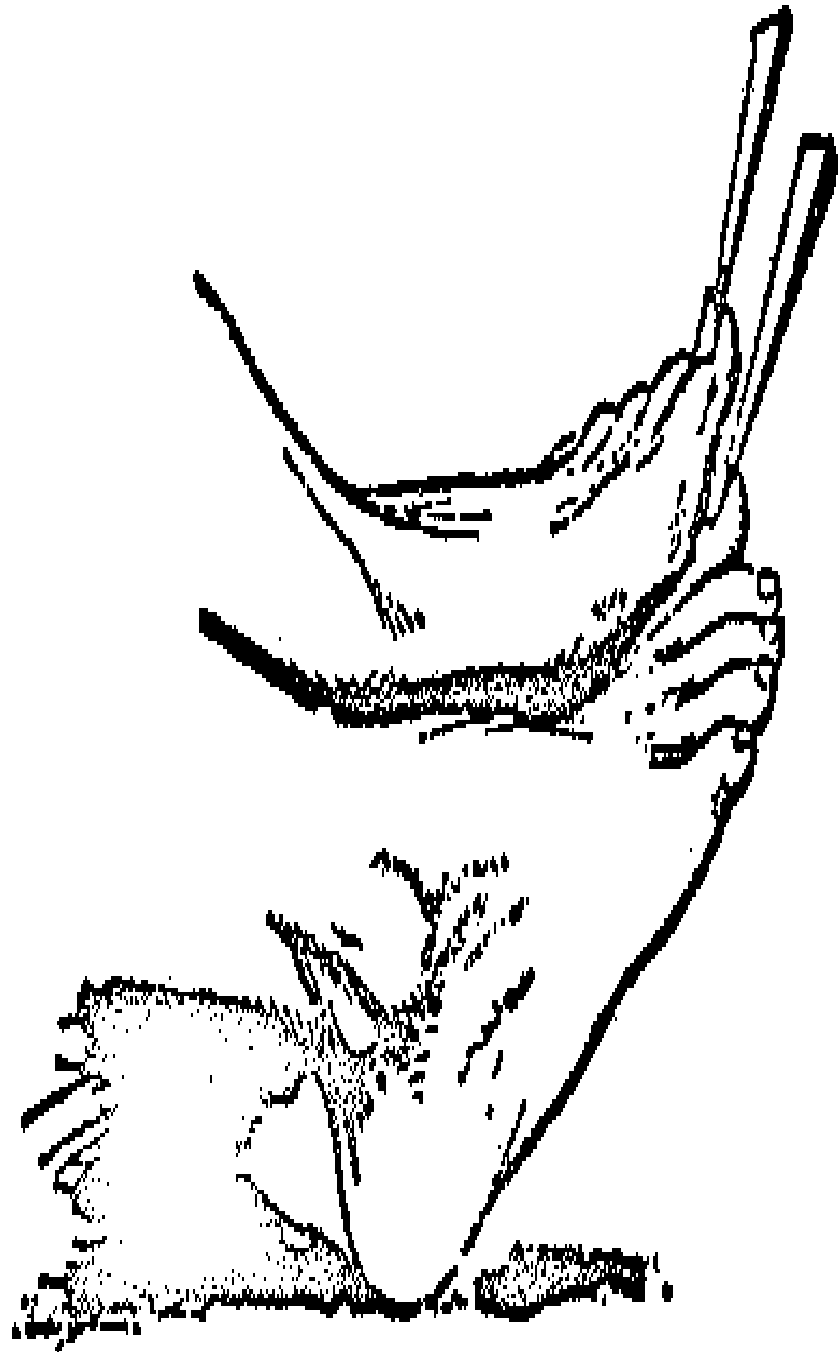
Ducking Stool

- Three dips was common treatment for “socially difficult” women or habitually drunk men. How long the victim stayed under depended on public opinion.

MUTILATION

- Besides its painful and horrific aspects, it served as an effective deterrent. A blinded or handless thief was certainly put out of business.
 - HEY, this sounds familiar...
 - Why would mutilation be an effective form of torture?





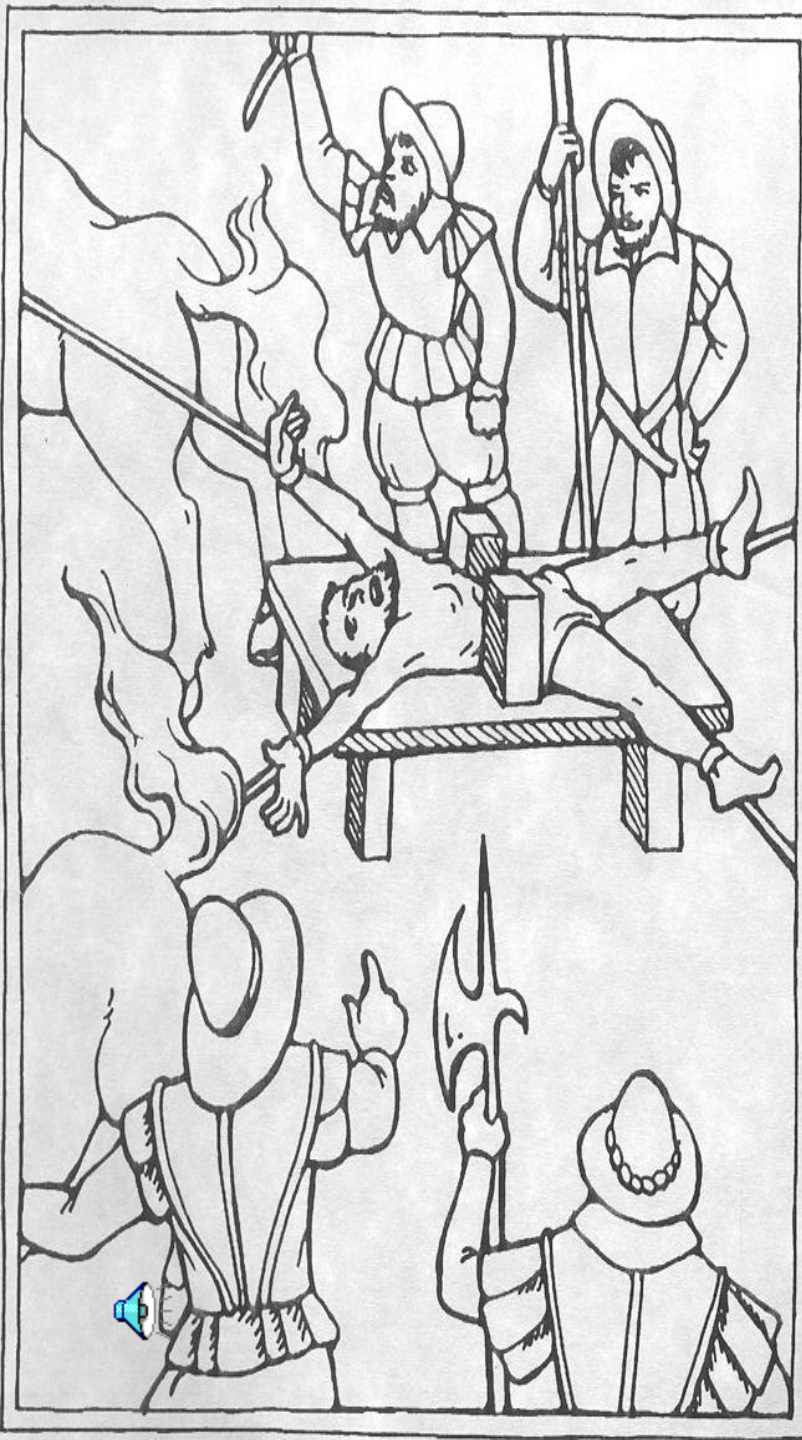
Toe Wedge

- Sharp wooden skewers coated with boiling sulfur were slowly driven deep into the tender flesh under the toenails. They were lifted from their beds and slowly pulled out from the skin.

FIRE

- Burning at the stake was not reserved for witches, but rather was a common form of execution. Political dissidents were usually burned as well.





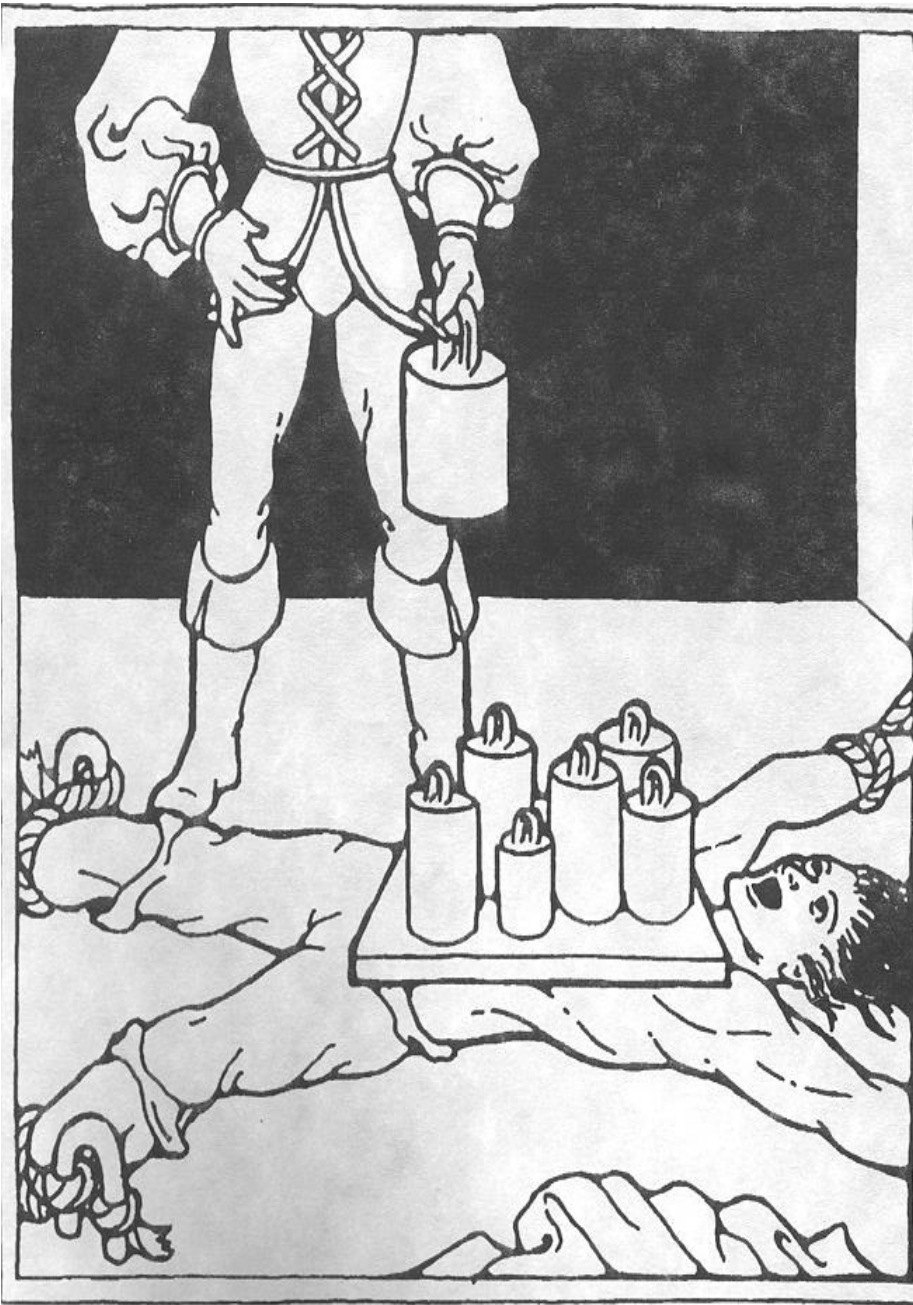
Quartering

- **The criminal had each limb tied to a horse and then the horses were sent out in 4 different directions, ripping the limbs from the body. Sometimes, bets were made on which portion of the body the head would be carried away with.**



The Head Crusher

- **The dome shape protected the brain while teeth were splintered and eyes squashed. Eventually the sinuses collapsed.**



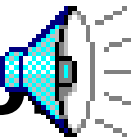
Pressing

- **Weights were added to the victim's chest a little at a time until he eventually suffocated.**

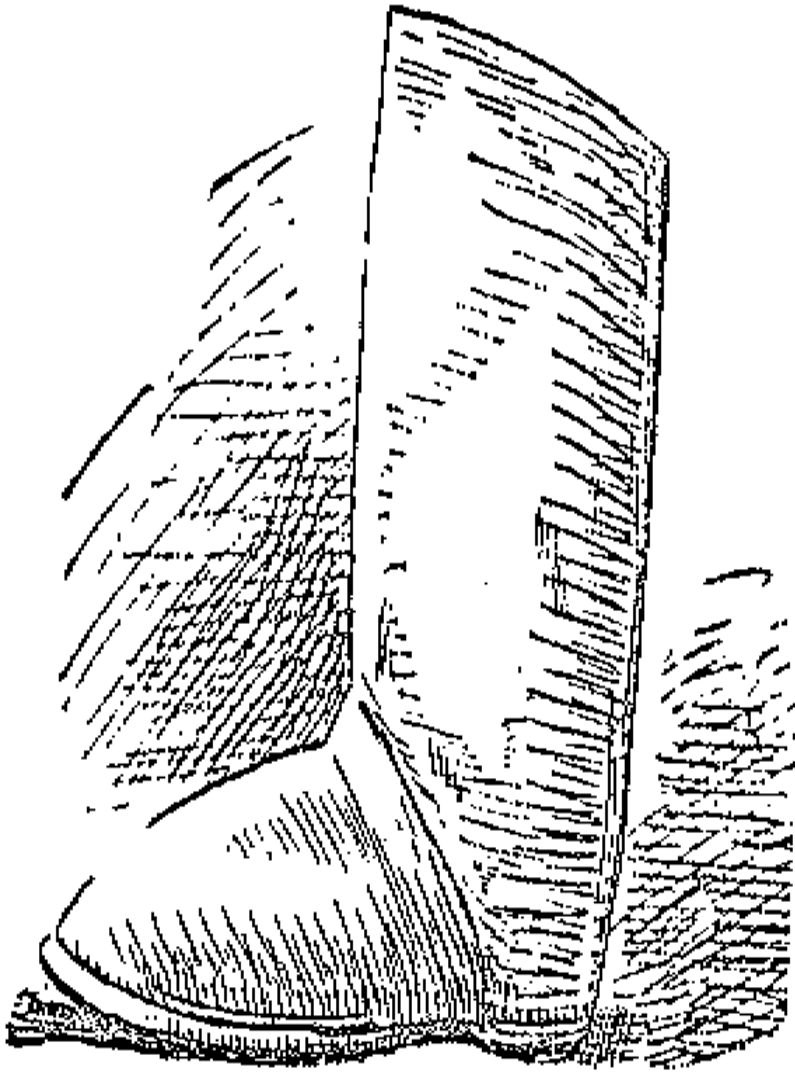
FRANCE-1541



Water Torture
Water was poured into the mouth through a funnel while the nose was clamped shut, forcing the victim to swallow to breathe. After a few quarts, one would either drown in his own vomit or his stomach would rupture. Sometimes vinegar, urine and/or diarrhea was forced down the throat instead of water.



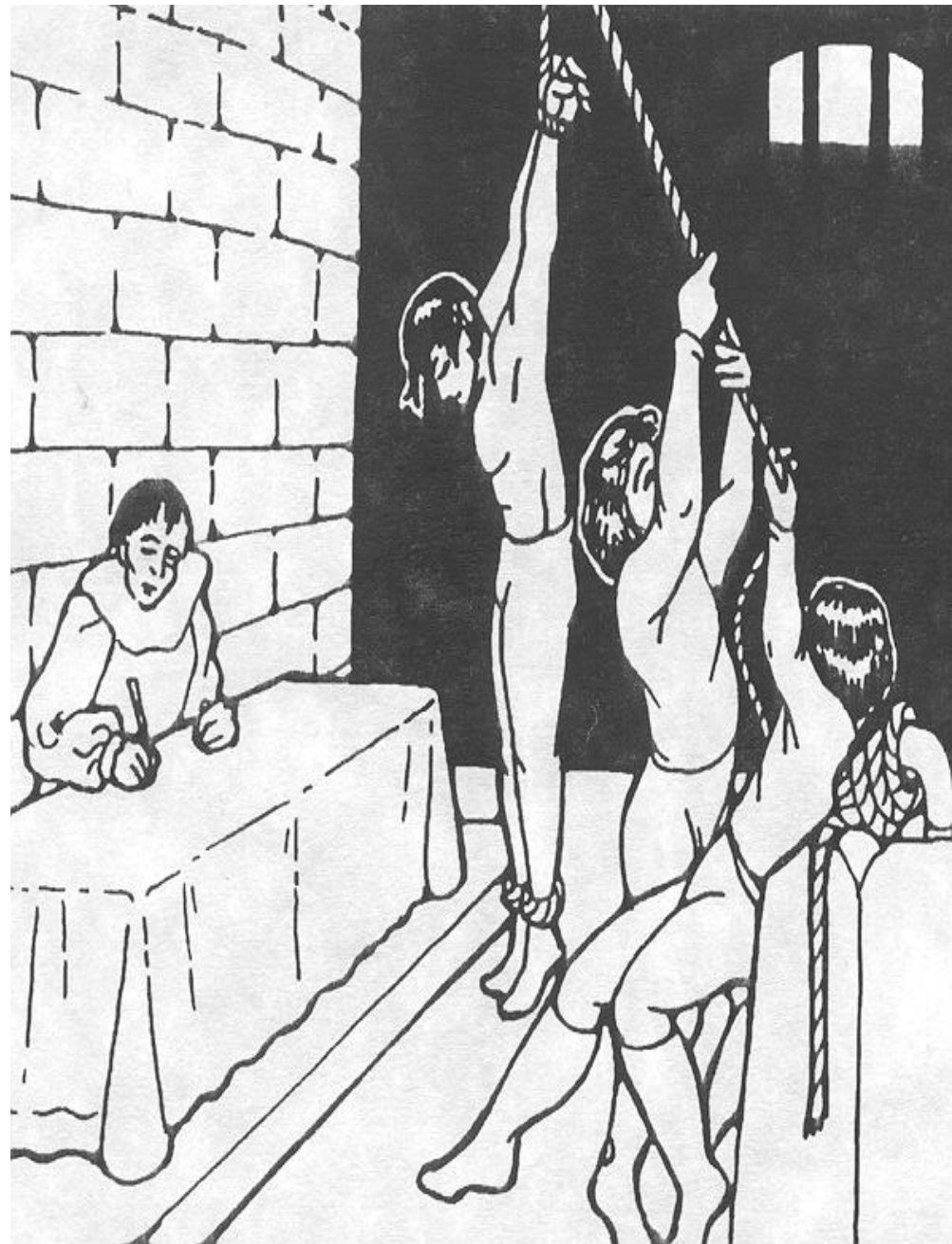
The Copper Boot



- **The boot was placed around the foot of the victim and filled to the brim with molten lead causing first degree burns.**

STRAPPADO

- Hands bound behind his back, the accused was drawn to the high ceiling and dropped with a jerk to the end of the rope, pulling his shoulders out of sockets.
 - Remember this – the Nazis used this as a form of punishment immediately when the Jews got to concentration camps
 - And then they were forced to work....



MORE TORTURE DEVICES (just imagine....)

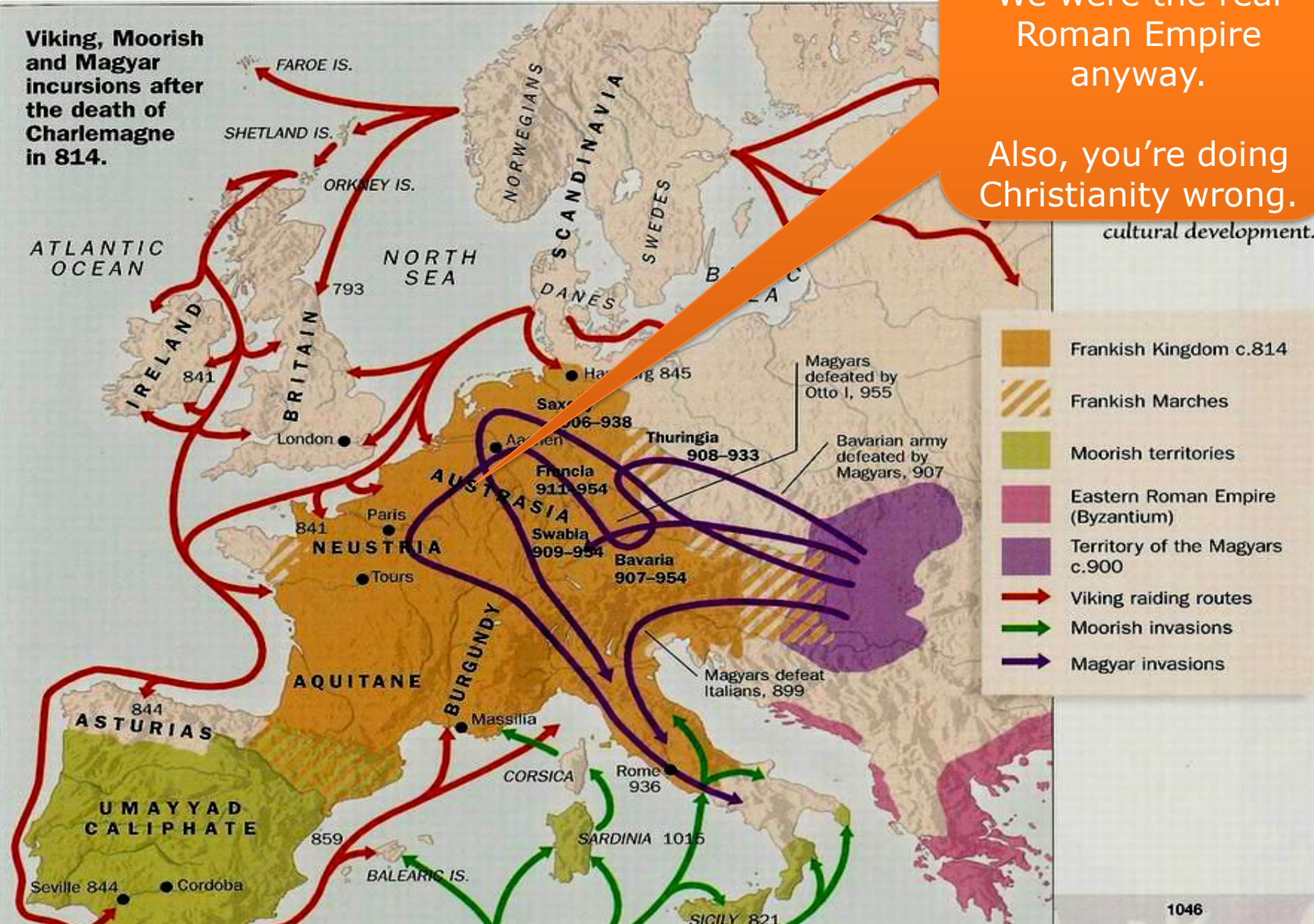
- Hanging by the thumbs
- The Cat's Claw
- Whipping
- Archery practice
- Breaking/beaten to death
- The Smallbox
- Stocks
- Live burial
- Water torture
- Quartering
- Pinchers
- The Iron Spider
- Crocodile shears
- The Saw
- The Testicle Crusher



Shut up Byzantines!
We were the real
Roman Empire
anyway.

Also, you're doing
Christianity wrong.

Viking, Moorish
and Magyar
incursions after
the death of
Charlemagne
in 814.



cultural development.

- Frankish Kingdom c.814
- Frankish Marches
- Moorish territories
- Eastern Roman Empire (Byzantium)
- Territory of the Magyars c.900
- Viking raiding routes
- Moorish invasions
- Magyar invasions

EUROPE 1000

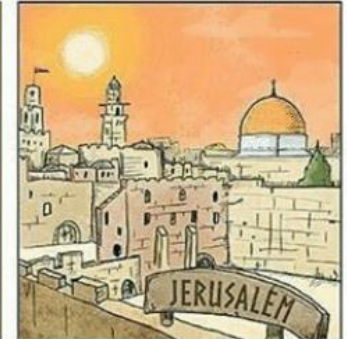
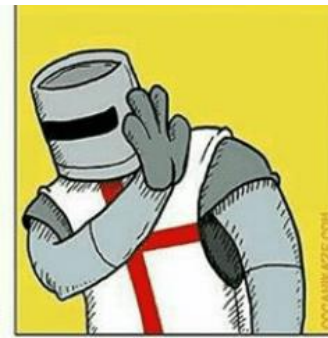


Agenda – 11/12

- Religion as a force of unity and disunity
 - The Great Schism and the Crusades

HW:

- You have a **quiz on Friday!** Your notes are due on Friday!
- Extra credit due **TUESDAY**
- You have a **test next Wednesday and Thursday!**



Friend: On a scale from 1 to 10, how much do you want to reclaim the holy land?

Me:



How To Count Past Infinity

Views: 11

Quick warm up discussion

- How is religion a source of *unity*?
 - Keep it time-period specific

- How is religion a source of *disunity*?
 - Keep it time-period specific

Differences in Christianity Emerge

Roman Catholic Church (West)

- Capital
 - Rome
- Authority:
 - **pope** claims authority over all kings and emperors
- Language
 - Latin
- Church policies
 - Priests could not marry
 - Divorce was never allowed
 - Idols of Jesus Christ and Saints for worship

Eastern Orthodox Church (East)

- Capital
 - Constantinople
- Authority:
 - emperor claims authority over the **patriarch** and all other bishops
- Language
 - Greek
- Church policies
 - Priests can marry
 - Divorce allowed under certain conditions
 - No idol worship



Pope and patriarch
meet for first time in
nearly 1000 years

PBS NewsHour

[YouTube](#) - Feb 12, 2016



Patriarch Bartholomew
gives Pope Francis
chocolates

ROME REPORTS in English

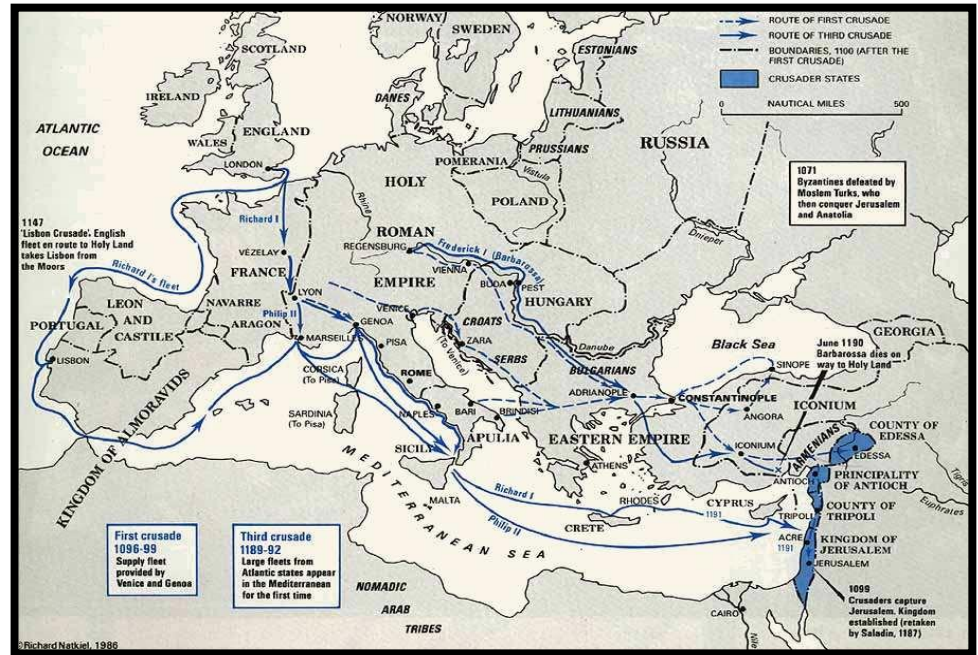
[YouTube](#) - May 28, 2018

What is going to force Europe out of its “Dark Ages”?



CRUSADES

- Pope Urban II, 1096
- Abbasid Empire encroaching on the Byzantine Empire
 - Patriarch to Pope: “Hey! Help!”
- Wanted to reclaim holy places near Jerusalem from the Muslim caliphate



CRUSADES

- First Crusade
 - Frenchmen organize a military expedition; Jerusalem falls to Crusaders in 1099
- Second Crusade
 - Muslims took the land back
- Third Crusade
 - **Saladin** and **Richard the Lion-hearted**
 - Agreement – Muslims controlled Holy Land, but Christians could freely visit
- Fourth Crusade
 - European Christians got sidetracked and looted Constantinople – caused huge split between HRE and Byzantine Empire

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CRUSADES

- **Religious intolerance**

- Especially toward Jews – why?

- **Weakened feudal nobility**

- Knights gone off to battle – lords losing power

- **Stimulated trade and ideas**

- Facilitated exchange of goods between Muslims, Europe

- Silk, cotton, spices, citrus plants, sugar

- Reacquired Greek classics from *madrasas*

- Muslim science, math, technology, paper skills, architecture

- Italian merchants sought trade in Asian markets

- And unexpectedly brought back some infested rats...

- BROUGHT EUROPE OUT OF THE DARK AGES

Crusades!

- Document analysis
 - Practice coding the text!
 - Highlight/underline main ideas
 - Star important things
 - Consider **tone** of the documents



in·fi·del

/ˈɪnfədəl, ˈɪnfəˌdɛl/

noun

noun: **infidel**; plural noun: **infidels**

a person who does not believe in religion or who adheres to a religion other than one's own.
"they wanted to secure the Holy Places from the infidel"

Similar:

unbeliever

disbeliever

nonbeliever

heathen

pagan



adjective

adjective: **infidel**

adhering to a religion other than one's own.
"the infidel foe"

Agenda – 11/12

- Crusades: exploring different perspectives
- Crusades: creative activity
 - Storyboard, political cartoon, advertisement
 - Due FRIDAY at the beginning of class

HW:

- You have a **quiz on Friday! Your notes are due on Friday!**
- Extra credit due TUESDAY
- You have a **test next Wednesday and Thursday!**

The Crusades: warm up discussion

- The Crusades have been called “history’s most successful failures.”
 - What does that mean?
 - To what extent do you agree?

The Crusades

- Read through and examine two different perspectives on the Crusades
 - One from a Muslim, one from a Christian
 - Understand how their perspective and their intended audience impacts what they're saying and how they're saying it!

**Crusade: lead or take part in an energetic and organized campaign concerning a social, political, or religious issue.*

**The Crusades: religious wars between Christians and Muslims over control of the Holy Land*

Agenda – 11/14

- Crusades: creative activity
 - Storyboard, political cartoon, advertisement
 - Due FRIDAY at the beginning of class

HW:

- You have a **quiz on Friday! Your notes are due on Friday!**
- Extra credit due TUESDAY
- You have a **test next Wednesday and Thursday!**

Agenda – 11/15

- Turn in your Crusades activity with your name on it on the front cart!
- Notes on the front cart!
- Quiz time! Half sheet of paper!
 - When you're done, pick up info about the Bubonic Plague 😊
 - Start filling out that graphic organizer!

HW:

- Extra credit due TUESDAY
- You have a test next Wednesday and Thursday!

The Black Death



1347 - 1351

INTERRUPTION TO THE CRUSADES: THE BLACK PLAGUE

- 1346, Black Plague (aka “Black Death” “Bubonic Plague”) hit Europe
 - Originated in China moved via trade routes to Europe
 - Mongols practiced biological warfare
 - 1347 – 1352 (25 million people die in **5 YEARS**)



Bring out your dead!

One reason for the decline of the manorial system was the plague, known as the Black Death

Route of the Plague



In 1347, a trade ship arrived in Italy carrying plague-infested rats

The plague swept quickly throughout Europe along trade routes

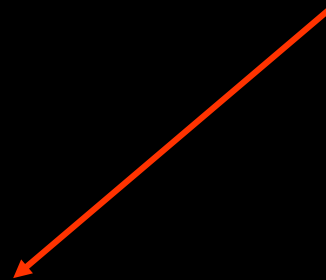
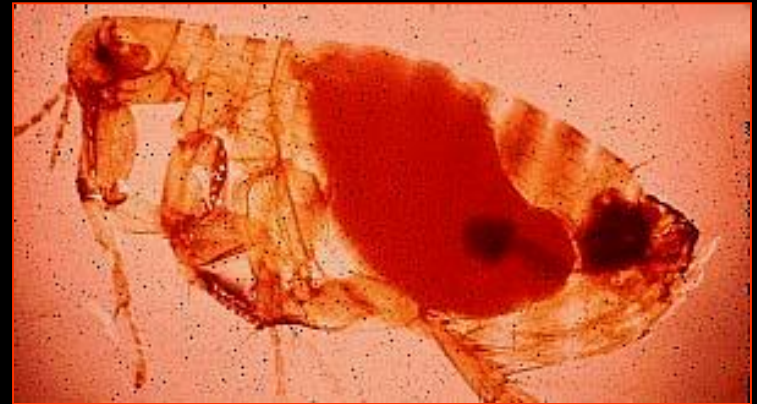
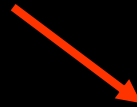
BLACK PLAGUE

- Presumed causes...
 - The water?
 - Stop bathing!
 - Cats?
 - Poor London...
 - Sin! God's punishment?
 - Flagellants and torture
 - The Jews became the scapegoat



"Golden Circle" obligatory badge

THE CULPRITS



THE SYMPTOMS



Bulbous

**Septicemia Form:
almost 100%
mortality rate.**



THE EFFECTS

- The patient gets painful swellings in the lymph nodes (beginning in groin and armpits) which ooze blood and pus
- These turn black, and eventually the body is covered in black spots
- Die 7-10 days later
- Accompanied by vomiting, fever, nausea, headache, joint ache

Agenda – 11/18

- Black Plague: the effects!
- SAQ
- Student perception survey

- HW: memes! 😊 Test on Wednesday and Thursday! Map due Wed/Thurs!



DEATH TRIUMPHANT!

a major artistic theme



Attempts to Stop the Plague



A Doctor's
Robe



"Leeching"

Attempts to Stop the Plague



Flagellanti:
Self-inflicted "penance" for our sins!

EFFECTS OF THE PLAGUE: SOCIAL STRUCTURES

- Plague killed between 1/3 and 2/3 of Europe's population
- FREEDOM TO PEASANTS!
 - Fewer people to work → peasants can demand more rights
 - Collapse of manor system and serfdom
 - peasants move to take jobs in towns (especially in France, England, and Italy)
 - Peasants can become landowners!

EFFECTS OF THE PLAGUE: CULTURE

- Church people (priests, nuns, monks) were burying the dead, they usually got sick and died- there were few church people left
 - → *People lose faith in the church*
- Minorities are persecuted/blamed for the disease

MED

TORS



Short answer question

- Identify and explain one (political, social structures, cultural, or economic) effect of the Black Plague on Europe.
 - Choose your own theme!

Student perception survey

- Class: CP WORLD HISTORY
- Teacher: ctrl+F to find "Emily Pool"

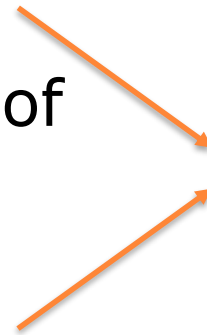
Question 15: think about your time over the course of this 2019-2020 school year so far. Reflect on one way that you have grown as a student (kindness, getting work turned in, doing homework on time, knowledge, writing, etc)

Agenda – 11/19

- Quick overview of Hundred Years' War
- Fighting styles for funzies
- Review for test! 😊

THE CRUMBLING OF THE MIDDLE AGES

- *The Crusades*
 - Reopened up Europe to the rest of the world
 - Towns start forming bc of trade
- *The Black Plague*
 - Killed everyone; ended feudalism
 - Everyone moves to towns
- **THE HUNDRED YEARS WAR**
 - England v. France over who gets to own France
 - Spoiler alert: France.
 - Joan of Arc! She's cool.



- CHURCH IS CORRUPT
- **CHURCH LOSES A LOT OF POWER**
- KINGS BECOME MORE IMPORTANT

HUNDRED YEARS' WAR

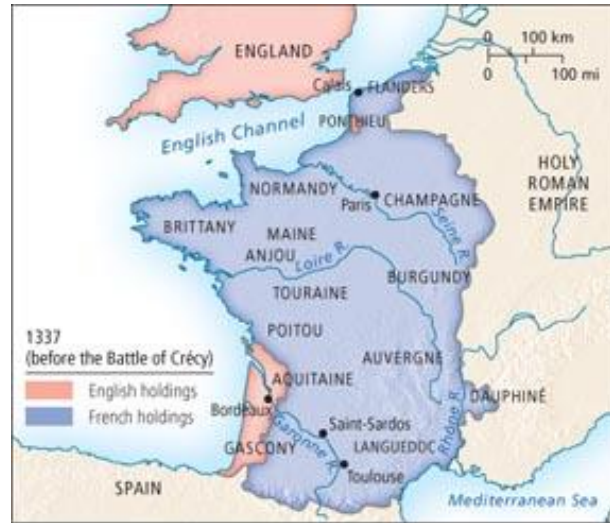
1337-1453

WHAT HAPPENED?

- King of France Charles IV died without a male heir to succeed him
- Both a Frenchman (Philip VI) and an Englishman (Edward III) claimed the French throne – and therefore French lands - as their own
 - And they fought for 116 years

OVER TIME, ENGLAND STARTED TAKING OVER FRENCH LANDS

- England claims they have the right to do so
- France begins to fight back
- The Hundred Years' War begins with the French attacking Gascony in 1337



BACKGROUND INFO

- France has about 15 million citizens
 - Remember – descendants of the Franks
 - the most powerful kingdom in the Early Middle Ages
- England has about 4 million citizens

KEY BATTLES

- Battle of Crecy, 1346
 - Edward III landed in Normandy
 - English destroyed the French army
- Battle of Poitiers, 1356
 - Edward IV (aka, The Black Prince) captures King John II of France
 - France plunges into chaos
- Battle of Agincourt, 1415
 - Shows the supremacy of English longbow men
 - Versus French crossbows
 - Huge win for England

England continued to win battles against France for the first 70 years

KEY BATTLES

- **Siege of Orleans, 1428-1429**
 - Turning point of the Hundred Years' War
 - After over 80 years of warfare the French finally gained the upper hand with the decisive victory
 - Joan of Arc attacks the English in unison with a force from Orleans and she drives the English from their positions
 - The next day they abandon the siege; military advantage now lies with the French.
- **Battle of Castillon, 1453**
 - French use canons to defeat the English
 - France officially retains its lands – and push the English back to their island

MEDIEVAL WARFARE

Heavy Axes and Maces

Mauls



Maces



Battleaxe



Whip



Light Axes and Maces

Hatchet



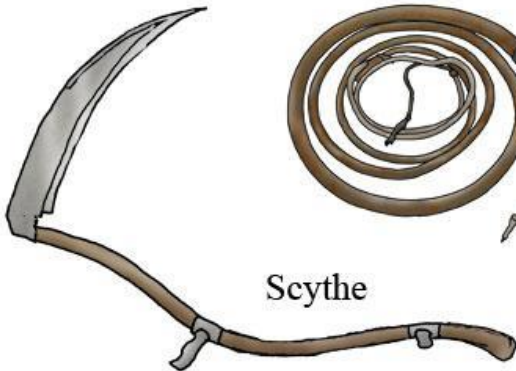
Light Mace



Club



Scythe



Shields

Shields



Bows

Shortbow



Bow



Crossbow



Heavy Shields



Kite Shield



MEDIEVAL WARFARE

Fortifications: Castles



Response: Trebuchets

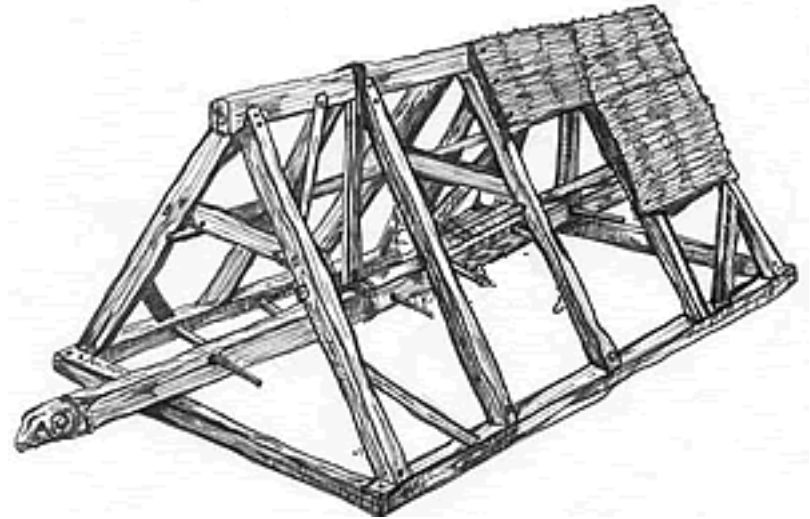


MEDIEVAL WARFARE

Fortifications: Castles



Response: Battering Rams



MEDIEVAL WARFARE

**Fortifications: Armor
and Chain Mail**



**Response: Morningstars,
Maces, War Hammers**



MEDIEVAL WARFARE

- Long bows and crossbows



Crossbow banned for being such an effective killing machine (1096-1139)

requires no effort to use



Longbow requires lots of effort and training

MEDIEVAL WARFARE

Hand-to-hand combat

Stiletto



Long Sword



**Pikes and
spears**



MEDIEVAL WARFARE

- Best historically accurate medieval warfare video (also, highly entertaining)
- Keep note of every warfare tactic or weapon you see!
- [Part 1](#)
- [Part 2](#)
- [Part 3](#)

OUTCOME OF THE WAR

- England and France developed their own unique identities – uniquely English and uniquely French
 - This leads to a rise in nationalism and an increase in unification... all over Europe

Europe 1400 CE – beginnings of powerful kingdoms



- **Hundred Years' War –** (1337-1453)
- **RESULT:** Beginnings of nation-states and start of nationalism